DR. L. D. LEGEAR'S STOCK *and* POULTRY BOOK

A SCIENTIFIC TREATISE on HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP and POULTRY

By DR. L. D. LEGEAR, Veterinary Surgeon

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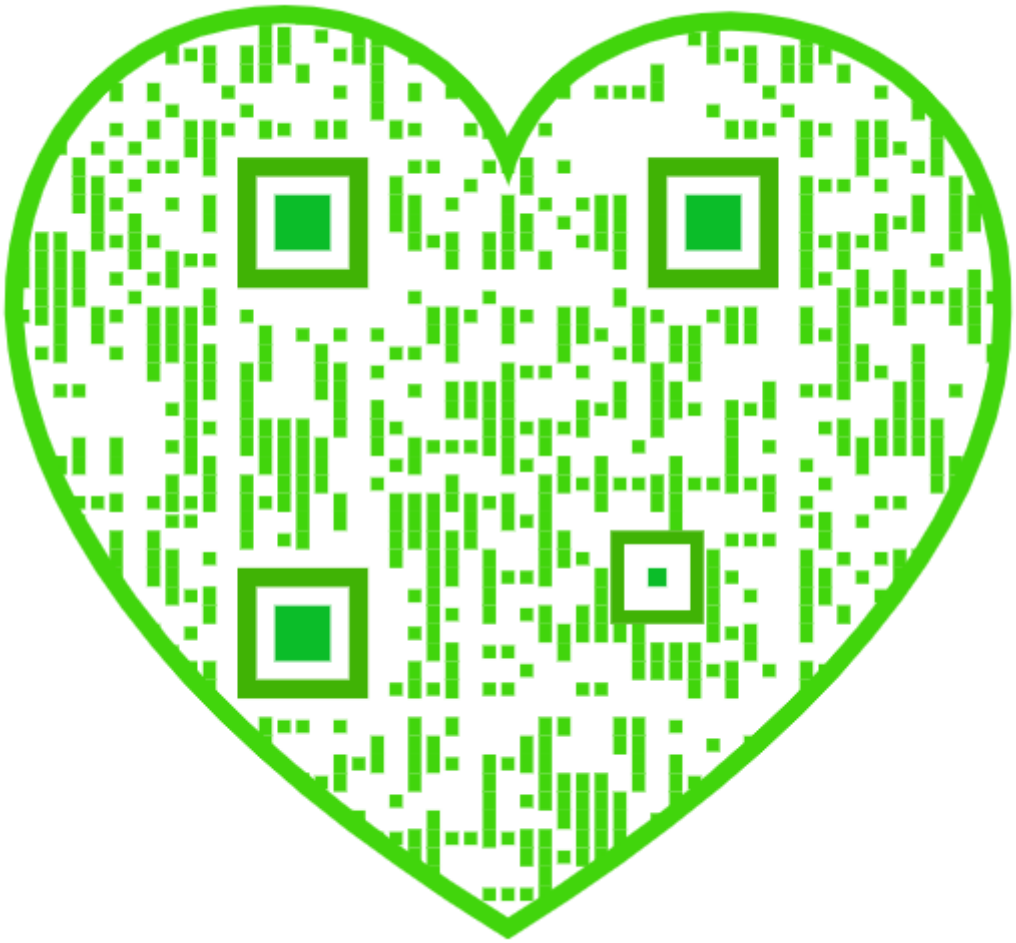

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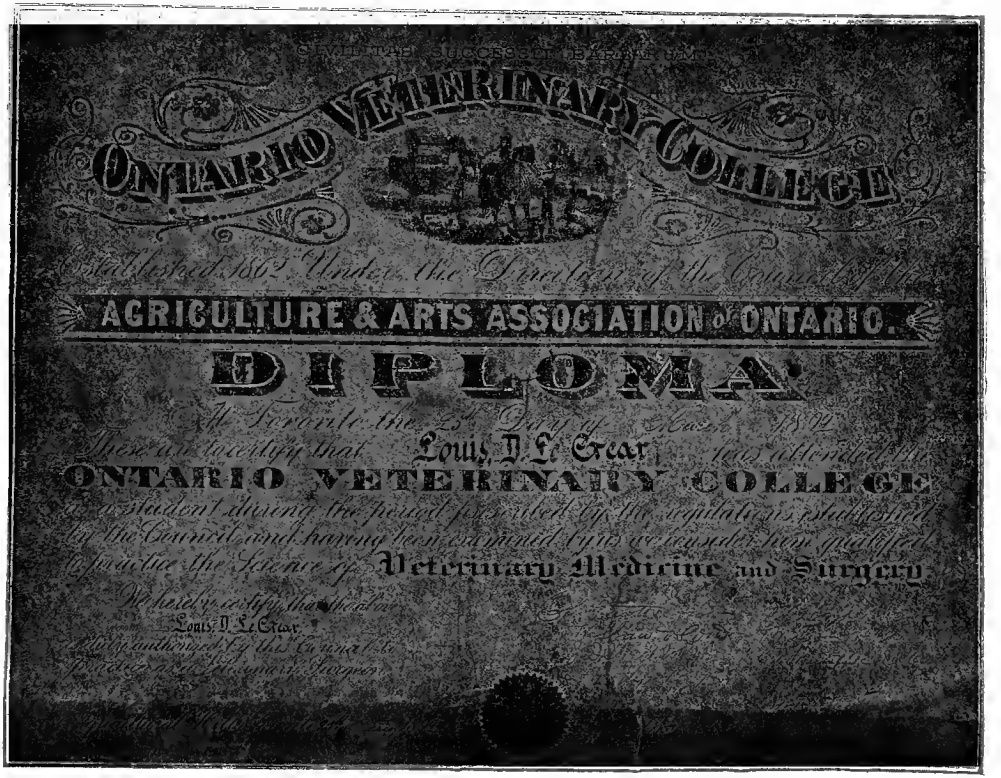


The above is an exact picture of Dr. L. D. LeGear's Diploma, which he received from the

AUTHOR'S REMARKS

In writing and compiling this book the writer has exerted every effort to make it plain, brief and right to the point, so that everyone can easily understand every portion of it. The treatment and all statements contained therein are the latest, most up-to-date and best known to the Veterinary profession of today.

My aim and object in writing this book was to try and advance the science of stock-raising, and the care and treatment of the diseases of live stock and poultry among the farmers, stock owners and stockmen of the United States. I have written seven editions of this book previous to this one, but this whole book is entirely revised, rewritten, and contains many of the latest discoveries in the Veterinary Science known up to 1917, as well as all the best practical ideas I have been able to learn in my twenty-five years' of study and practical experience as a Veterinary Surgeon. I graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, in the spring of 1892, as you will see by the cut of my diploma in this book and have been in constant and regular practice ever since, and have not withheld one idea, remedy or prescription that I thought would be of benefit to the stock owners of this country. I have no secrets and will be glad at any time to try and help out anyone who has any disease or ailments among their stock. I have practiced my profession both in the North and South, consequently am familiar with the peculiar diseases affecting stock in the various sections of the United States. As I am very much interested in the health and disease of stock in the whole United States, I would be pleased to receive at least one personal letter from each stock owner or horse owner who receives one of these books, if they have any diseases or ailments among their stock. Your letter will have my prompt personal attention and will be answered FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Medicines, which I have prescribed in the treatment of various diseases in this book, are my own very best private formulas, and I will guarantee that they are the best that we possibly can make. I will put them against any Veterinary Surgeon's prescriptions in any diseases for which I have recommended them. I have made a thorough study of the anatomy and diseases of stock, and what drugs are required to cure the same; this and my twenty-five years' experience as a Veterinarian is the foundation upon which the reputation and merit of Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies stand.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that this book may be received favorably by the stock owners, farmers and stockmen into whose hands it may fall, and that it may be of vast importance in assisting them in the care and treatment of their stock and poultry.

Very respectfully,

DR. L. D. LeGEAR.

Introduction

Every stock and poultry owner into whose hands this book may fall should read it over very carefully, as it is full of valuable information and advice on the care and treatment of all live stock and poultry. No book of this kind is so valuable, and it should be read and then kept for future use and reference. It is plainly written, brief and right to the point and contains more valuable information than any other book of its kind published. Dr. L. D. LeGear, the author of this book, is a graduate veterinary surgeon, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, and has had over twenty-five years' of practical experience as a Veterinary Surgeon. He has practiced his profession both in the North and South, consequently is familiar with the diseases peculiar to the different sections of the United States.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Medicines which are recommended and prescribed in this book are the private formulas of Dr. L. D. LeGear. Dr. LeGear thoroughly tested all of these Remedies in his practice before putting them on the market for the public use. They have since stood the test of years and have proven to be most reliable. Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies comprise nearly everything needed to treat all the diseases of Live Stock. You can be your own Veterinary Surgeon by closely following the instructions and treatments given by Dr. LeGear in this book. Numbers of Veterinary Surgeons are using it as their guide. We have one of the largest and most complete factories in the United States for the manufacture of Dr. LeGear's Remedies, at Broadway and Howard Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Our laboratory and factory is equipped with the latest, best and most up-to-date machinery and appliances for the manufacturing of Stock and Poultry Remedies. Therefore, Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies are carefully and accurately prepared and are always of standard, uniform strength and quality. Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies comprise: **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders; Dr. LeGear's Liniment; Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder; Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy (Blister); Dr. LeGear's Eye Water; Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Hoof Oil; Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder; Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer; Dr. LeGear's Screw Worm Killer; Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant; Dr. LeGear's Liquid Lice Killer; Dr. LeGear's Heave and Cough Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Oil; Dr. LeGear's Roup Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Cholera Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Sore Head Remedy; Dr. LeGear's Head Lice Remedy.** All of these remedies are first-class in every particular, and when once used will be used again. Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies are made from the purest of drugs in our laboratories, and when used according to directions will give satisfaction. Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies are put up in large, handsomely decorated packages.

STABLING AND GENERAL CARE OF HORSES.

Naturally, because of climatic conditions, stables in the South are built for coolness, while those in the North should be built for warmth to afford protection to the stock from the severe winters.

In the extreme South the dry, airy shed, closed up tight on the north and west and open to the south, makes a comfortable stable for horses at all seasons. The farther north you go, the warmer they should be built. It is not only cruel but unprofitable to neglect any animal by not properly stabling.

Colts and young stock in general especially should be well stabled, well fed, and well cared for during the Winter. Comfortable quarters ward off many diseases. The stable should be kept clean and dry, with plenty of ventilation and good light. Foul air should be allowed to escape through trap doors or windows in the ceiling or top of the stable. Stalls should be large and comfortable—box stalls being the best. The floor should be clay or dirt, nearly level. A plank floor is injurious to horse's feet and legs. If hayracks are used, they should not be higher than the shoulders. As a rule, it is better to feed from the ground, which is the natural way for a horse to get its food.

Horses while working should be groomed with a fine-tooth curry comb and stiff brush once a day. All dirt and dust should be worked out of the hair thoroughly each time of grooming. Good grooming keeps the skin clean and healthy and makes the hair short, sleek and glossy. Some authorities claim that the curry comb and brush well used are worth half feed.

If your stable is cold, your horse should be blanketed. A horse should always be blanketed when he is standing in the cold. It is a cruel practice to hitch a horse in the street, either in the sun or cold winds and let him stand for hours. If you do so, turn his back to the wind. Be kind but firm and he will obey you. A sick, crippled or poor horse should never be worked.

Another cruelty inflicted on horses is high checking. This is practiced more extensively in the city. Moderate checking is all right on a

short drive, but on a long drive a horse should have free use of his head. If you leave a horse any length of time standing hitched in the street, always uncheck him.

Considerable attention should be paid to horse's shoulders, neck, and back, to prevent saddle and collar galls.

The horse's foot is a very particular and wonderful mechanism and needs special care and attention. The foot should be cleaned out and washed every night to see whether a nail has penetrated it or a rock become wedged in the shoe.

FEEDING AND WATERING HORSES.

The domesticated horse, man's most faithful and useful servant, is dependent upon man for the food and water he receives, and it is to the horse-owner's interest to carefully consider this important subject. Over one-half of the diseases of the digestive organs are caused by improper feeding and watering.

The small size of the horse's stomach—3½ to 4 gallons—would lead one to believe that he should be fed often, in small quantities at a time. Some of the large feeding stables in the North feed their horses four times a day. I think three times is sufficient, but it should be done regularly, and at the same time each day, if possible.

Some of the large Southern farmers keep the troughs and feed boxes full of corn or oats all the time, and let the animals eat all they want. Although I have failed to deteot much injury from this method of feeding, the proper way to feed is to give each animal so much grain two or three times a day, according to the size of the animal and the amount of work done.

For a medium size horse or mule, at ordinary work, a gallon of good oats three times a day is enough. Let them have as great a variety of grain as possible. Oats are the best grain for the horse, then corn. Wheat and rye should be fed only in small quantities, mixed with other grain. Wheat bran, in the form of a wet mash, is easily digested, laxative, and is excellent for a sick animal or colts. Linseed is laxative to the bowels, and is good in sickness.

Driving horses should not be fed shortly before going on a drive, as rapid and severe labor is injurious when performed on a full stomach. Give them food in small quantities, and feed them at least an hour or two before going to work.

A common error of feeding is to feed too soon after a day's work. First give a few swallows of water, then some hay and grain. When hay, fodder or other roughness is used, fill up the racks at night and let them eat what they want, as they have all night for it to digest.

By all means feed sound, wholesome food, for bad food is dear at any price.

The disproportion between the size of the stomach and the amount of water drank tells us plainly that a horse should be watered before feeding. Water horses often and in a small quantity at a time. While standing in the stable, three times a day is sufficient. Nothing will refresh a horse while driving on a hot day like a few gallons of fresh water. On coming in heated from a drive, give him a little water, but it is dangerous to let him have all he will drink.

Water should be fresh, pure and wholesome. Impure water is the cause of many diseases of the horse.

Remember that a horse can stand the violation of the proper laws of feeding and watering for a certain length of time, but sooner or later its effects will be plainly seen.

Sick animals should have a bucket of fresh, cool water before them all the time. The food for a sick horse should be very nutritious and easy of digestion. Bran mashes, either scalded or just wet with cold water; boiled oats, green grass or green food of any kind, linseed gruel, beets, turnips, potatoes, etc., are all very good. Wheat bran is a very necessary article of diet for every horse-owner to have about his stable. He should educate his horse to eat it, for it is very healthful for a horse and far more valuable for a sick one.

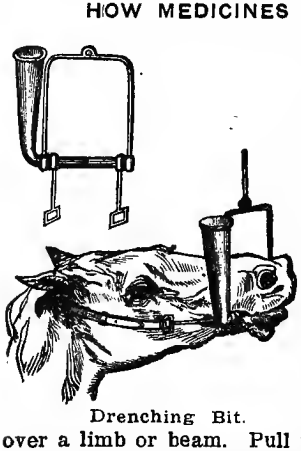
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

(Advice Free)

Dr. L. D. LeGear, although very busy, will answer, free of charge, any inquiries regarding diseases, injuries or ailments of stock.

If you have a case you do not understand, and cannot find it explained fully enough in this book, write to Dr. LeGear. Dr. LeGear's twenty-six years' practical experience as a veterinarian is your assurance that he will give you the very best advice and treatment that you can possibly obtain anywhere at any price. He will also enclose a special prescription, free, if necessary. In writing, explain the case as well as you can, and write your name and post office address plainly. Address all such letters to Dr. L. D. LeGear, c/o Veterinary Department, 1625 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW MEDICINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO STOCK.



Drenching Bit.

Nearly all medicines are given by the mouth, in the form of drenches, or by powders in the feed. A drench is a dose of medicine diluted in one-half to one pint of water, and poured down the animal's throat. For this purpose a drenching bit, the use of which is shown in the illustration, is a very necessary instrument. Always give drenches by the mouth, never by the nose, and do not pound nor pinch the animal's throat to make him swallow, as you are apt to injure his throat or strangle him. If you have no drenching bit, give the drench in the following way:

Put on a bridle with a straight, stiff bit, and fasten a small rope or strap to each ring of the bit, then put the strap over a limb or beam. Pull the animal's head just high enough so the medicine will run down his throat. Then, having the drench prepared in a strong, long-necked bottle, put the neck of the bottle in the corner of the animal's mouth and pour a small quantity of the medicine back on his tongue. Gently rub his throat downward, and

if necessary, rub the roof of his mouth with bottle or thumb. This will make him move his jaws and work the medicine down into his throat and swallow it. Be very careful not to let him get the bottle between his jaw teeth and break it. After he swallows the first quantity, put a little more on his tongue, and so on until all has been given. If the animal starts to cough or choke, let his head down at once.

Powders are generally given in damp feed, but may be dissolved in water and given as a drench. Small doses of powder may be given with a long-handled spoon, by placing them well back on the tongue.

Strong liquid medicines may be given by the mouth with a syringe, or under the skin with a hypodermic syringe but these methods are practiced generally only by veterinarians.

Cows can be easily drenched by grasping the nose with the thumb and middle fingers of the left hand, and pouring the medicine into the mouth by the use of a long-necked bottle.

BOTS.

BOTS.—Bots, as a rule, are harmless stomach parasites, seldom if ever producing any mischief. It is surprising what erroneous ideas are entertained among most horse-owners about Bots. Every time a horse is taken sick with abdominal pain, it is said to be the "bots," when in nine cases out of ten it is some form of colic.

As a matter of fact, Bots are found in the stomach of nearly all horses. They do not cause the horse any pain nor eat through the walls of the stomach.

Treatment.—Dr. LeGear Colic Remedy, given according to instructions, is the best thing to give your horse if he is sick and rolling with pain, and you think he has the bots, as these symptoms almost always indicate colic.

COLIC.

COLIC.—There are two kinds of colic—cramp colic and flatulent or wind colic. In wind colic there is more or less bloating (swelling) of the bowels with nearly continuous pain, while in cramp colic the pain comes in spells and there is no bloating. Colic is one of the most fatal diseases to which the horse is liable, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the heavy draft horses die from some form of it.

Causes.—Sudden change of food; eating too much; drinking too much water while hot and exhausted; poor, inferior, damaged food; being driven too fast after a full meal; being fed grain while hot and tired, etc., are the most common causes of colic. Colic may also be caused by bowel worms. Colic developing without any apparent cause is usually due to chronic indigestion, a weakened stomach, or constipation. A horse with bad teeth very often swallows his food without properly chewing it, which causes indigestion and colic.

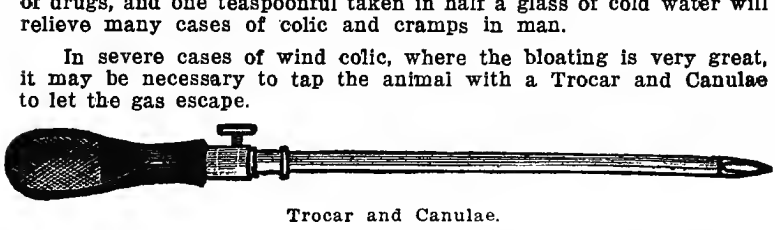
Symptoms.—There is no disease of horses or mules that is so often taken for some other ailment as colic. Nearly every animal with colic has a different way of showing his sickness. Some stand and paw continually, turn up the upper lip and look around at the sides or flanks. Some lie down and roll, and even turn upon their backs and remain on their backs for some time. Others, in mild cases, will lie on their sides, stretch out, and remain there for some time. In bad cases of colic the animal will break out in sweat from the severe pain.

Treatment.—As this disease is very serious and often fatal, treatment should not be neglected for a moment. There is no medicine so useful and effectual as **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy.** As soon as an animal is noticed to be sick, give him half a bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** as a drench, in one pint of cold water, and repeat the dose in thirty or forty minutes if necessary. It is seldom necessary to give more than one dose of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** in an ordinary case, but it will do the animal no harm to give four or five doses. After each dose of the **Colic Remedy,** have the animal walk for twenty minutes. Don't let him lie down too much. It is better to keep him walking. Injections of warm water and soap per rectum are often very beneficial in bad cases. If the animal seems to be constipated, give him one quart of raw linseed oil mixed with the **Colic Remedy** as a drench. If the animal isn't better in thirty or forty minutes after the first dose of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy,** don't get discouraged and try something else. Give him another dose, and if necessary give a dose every thirty or forty minutes until the animal is relieved.

In my extensive veterinary practice over various portions of the United States for the past twenty-six years, I have used nothing but **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** and occasionally raw linseed oil as prescribed above in treating all cases of colic and such kindred ailments.

Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy is made from the very best and purest of drugs, and one teaspoonful taken in half a glass of cold water will relieve many cases of colic and cramps in man.

In severe cases of wind colic, where the bloating is very great, it may be necessary to tap the animal with a Trocar and Canulae to let the gas escape.



Trocar and Canulae.

Always tap a cow on the left side and a horse on the right side. After a severe case of colic the animal should be carefully fed for a few days to prevent a relapse.

SAND COLIC.

SAND COLIC.—Sand colic is found only on sandy soil and is due to the fact that some horses, for want of salt, acquire the habit of licking sand and swallowing a considerable amount of it. While grazing on short grass on sandy soil, horses eat a certain amount of sand from the roots of the grass. This sand obstructs the passage of food and sets up colic.

Treatment.—Large doses of laxative or purgative medicine, such as two or three quarts of raw linseed oil or 10 drams of Aloes, should be given to cause the sand to pass. Also copious injections of warm water per rectum are good. Give **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** to quiet the pain and help keep down inflammation. If a large quantity of sand has accumulated, nothing will remove it and the animal will die.

CHRONIC COLIC.

CHRONIC COLIC.—Some horses and mules are subject to recurring spells of colic, and the spells usually grow more severe and come more frequently. Sooner or later the animal will die in one of these spells unless they can be broken up.

Causes.—Bad teeth, greedy eating, worms, weak stomach, bad food, indigestion, etc., are the common causes.

Treament.—An animal that is subject to spells of colic should have a change of diet, and be fed on the very best food. Have his teeth examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon, and worked on if they need it. Every time he gets one of these spells, give him the following drench: Ten drams of powdered Barbadoes Aloes, 3 drams powdered Ginger, 2 tablespoonfuls of Turpentine, mixed with 1 pint of raw Linseed Oil. If this does not thoroughly physic out his bowels in twenty-four hours, repeat the dose. Give him **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** to relieve his pain. After he gets over the attack, give him two little tin measures full of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning in wet feed (bran mash, damp oats or wet chops) for four to eight weeks, or perhaps longer. It sometimes takes months for an animal to fully recover from this trouble. A run at grass is very beneficial.

DIARRHOEA.

DIARRHOEA (Scouring).—Diarrhoea consists in the passage of an undue quantity of liquid feces. It may be a symptom of other diseases, but also occurs as a separate trouble.

Causes.—Feeding on rich and succulent (juicy) food when the animal is not accustomed to it; an overdose of physic, which produces one of the worst forms of diarrhoea; drinking stagnant or putrid water; diseased condition of the teeth; irritating substances, etc., are among the many causes. Fast or road work aggravates the trouble. It is a very common occurrence for livery horses to take the scours and colic on a long drive. I have seen this happen frequently.

Symptoms.—Frequent, watery discharges, and after each passage often slight, griping pains. In a day or two the pulse becomes quicker and weaker, the ears and extremities become colder than in health,

and the animal gets weak and staggers in his gait. He has no appetite, but has an excessive thirst. If not checked, inflammation of the bowels may follow.

Treatment.—Try to find the cause before you begin the treatment. If due to some irritation in the bowels, give at once one-half to one pint of raw linseed oil as a drench. Nearly every case of diarrhoea can be relieved in a short time by giving one-half bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** and four ounces of whiskey every half hour in one pint of water as a drench. Blanket the animal and hand-rub and bandage the legs to keep up the circulation. If after you have given the **Colic Remedy** for two or three hours the diarrhoea continues, then try the following:

Powdered Opium	1 dram
Powdered Catechu	4 drams
Prepared Chalk	3 drams
Water	1 pint

Mix and shake well, and give as a drench, and repeat in one hour if necessary. An animal that has had a bad case of scours should not be worked for several days. Feed it on the very best of feed and water and give two little tin measures full of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning in damp feed for several days. If the trouble is due to bad teeth, have them worked on by a competent veterinarian. Colts affected with diarrhoea should be given 2 to 4 ounces of castor oil to remove any irritation that may be in the bowels, followed by 1 tablespoonful dose of paregoric and one-half tablespoonful of whiskey. One dram of prepared chalk and one-half dram of subnitrate of bismuth may be given two or three times a day.

DR. LeGEAR'S COLIC REMEDY.

No disease of the horse has so many "would-be" remedies as colic, and nine out of every ten of these remedies do a horse no good. In order to prepare a remedy that is safe, sure and reliable in all forms of colic and all internal pains, I have, after much study and scientific research, compounded **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy.** It is an excellent remedy for colic, acute indigestion, flatulency, inflammation of the bowels, diarrhoea, dysentery, irritative kidneys, inflammation of the kidneys and internal pain that can be cured by medicine. Colic comes on very suddenly and is apt to kill the horse or mule before you can go to the store for medicine, so I would advise horse-owners to keep a bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** on hand.

Hazelhurst, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I consider **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** the best I ever used. It gives quick relief and is a sure cure. I recommend it as the best.

Respectfully,
A. E. ANDERSON,
Office Deputy Sheriff, Copiah County, Miss.
Beaukies, Texas.

HIDE-BOUND.

HIDE-BOUND.—Hide-bound is a term used when the skin is hard, harsh and adheres closely to the ribs, etc. It may be caused by rough use, hard work or half feed, etc., but the most frequent cause is indigestion, or an unthrifty condition of the whole system.

Treatment.—Nothing is better for hide-bound than **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** given in soft feed for two to four weeks. Less work and better feed is very important in this trouble. A run at grass after treatment is a good thing.

DISTEMPER.

DISTEMPER.—Distemper is the most common disease that horses and mules are subject to. It is a contagious disease, and can be communicated from one animal to another. For this reason it is often spread around the country by means of affected horses being watered at the same trough with other animals, and being fed and kept in stables where other animals are kept. Nearly all young horses have the distemper before they are three years old, but this does not make them immune to having it again. Many persons mistake Nasal Gleet, Chronic Catarrh or Glanders for Distemper, and it is a common name by which Strangles, Influenza, Epizootic, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, etc., are known.

Symptoms.—Some years Distemper will spread over the country in a very mild form, there being only a hacking cough, a mild sore throat, with a few cases of running at the nose, while other years it is much more severe and causes death to a great many horses and mules. With the latter form there is a severe cough, swelling of the throat, and often large tumors or swellings come on various parts of the body. There is more or less fever of the whole system and after a few days profuse discharge from the nose. The swellings in the throat sometimes make it difficult for the animal to breathe. All of the swellings, whether in the throat or on any part of the body, contain pus. These tumors or swellings sometimes form in connection with the bowels, liver, stomach, lungs, etc., and when they do they invariably cause death.

A Case of Distemper.

Prevention and Treatment.—A great many farmers and stock-owners will say: "Oh, my horses have only the Distemper; that isn't anything; let them alone; they will be all right in a few days." This is a great mistake. Of course, a very small percentage of horses or mules die from Distemper, but it is the condition in which it leaves the animal's system and the complications that follow that make it a dreaded disease. Very few horses get entirely over a bad case of Distemper unless they are treated while they have the disease. Those that are not treated and cared for are usually left with a Chronic

Cough, Chronic Running at the Nose (Nasal Gleet), Thick Wind, Heaves, Enlarged Glands in the Throat, or something of the kind. All animals affected with Distemper become more or less drawn and reduced in flesh, and should not be worked or used at all for a few days.

If the weather is cold or wet, keep the sick animal in a dry, warm stable if possible. A dry shed out of the wind, and a good blanket is better than a close stable. Plenty of fresh air and drinking water is important in this disease. If any green stuff can be had, give the sick animal some of it two or three times a day. Also give wet wheat bran (bran mash). If the animal has the disease in a severe form with a bad cough and sore throat, give one small teaspoonful of Chlorate of Potash in one-half bucket of water night and morning, and put it where the animal can drink it at will. Also give each sick animal two little tin measures full of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning in wet feed, such as bran mash, wet chops or dampened shelled oats. If none of these are to be had, shell some corn, soak it well, and give the **Stock Powders** in it. Rub the throat under the jaws and from ear to ear two or three times a day with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** When the swellings in the throat or other parts of the body come to a head, they should be opened freely to let the pus escape. These cavities should also be syringed out with a solution of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.**

If the animal doesn't eat, put the **Stock Powders** back on his tongue with a long spoon, or shake them up in a little water and give it as a drench. If your horses or mules have had the Distemper for some time, or if the above treatment doesn't help them, then give **Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy** according to the directions on each package. Nourishing food and medicine purify the blood and work the disease out of the system. Do not smoke an animal with tar and feathers. That is a useless and cruel treatment.

For animals running on the range, **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** can be mixed with salt and put out where the animals can lick them at will. If Distemper breaks out in your locality, begin at once, giving all of your horses and mules **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** as a preventative.

SORE THROAT.

SORE THROAT.—This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the larnyx (throat), and is due to exposure to cold and wet, changes in the weather, catching cold, etc.

Symptoms.—Usually the first thing noticed is a cough, followed by difficulty in swallowing, so that the water, and in some cases the food, is returned through the nose. The head may be poked out, and pressure on the throat causes fits of coughing.

Treatment.—The treatment is the same as that given above for Distemper.

CHRONIC COUGH.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Chronic cough is simply a lingering cough following a case of Distemper, sore throat or some of the bronchial diseases. Unless cured, it is very likely to run into heaves and ruin the animal. Another common cause of chronic cough is dusty, mouldy, damaged food.

Treatment.—Feed only the very best, clean, bright feed and dampen all dry feed with a little water just before feeding it.

Thoroughly bathe the animal's throat two or three times a day with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment**, and give one little tin measure full of **Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy** night and morning in soft wet feed until cured. Do not expose the animal to hard work or bad weather during the time of treatment, as this will delay recovery.

NASEL GLEET, CHRONIC CATARRH.

Causes.—The most common cause is a neglected or badly treated case of Distemper. Other causes are blows on the head and face, diseased teeth, tumors, fractures, or particles of food or other foreign bodies getting in the passages of the head.

Symptoms.—There is a discharge from the nose, at first white, soon becoming yellow and sticking around the nostrils. The discharge is generally not so sticky as in Glanders.

Treatment.—The treatment of this disease is very important, owing to the fact that Nasal Gleet weakens the animal's system and makes it liable to take the Glanders if exposed to the contagion. Give one little tin measure full of **Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy** night and morning in soft, wet feed for ten days, then gradually increase the dose to two measures full twice a day. A blister of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** applied to the face under the eye and down the nose on the afflicted side, is beneficial. If due to a diseased tooth, the tooth must be removed.

Nobility, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

I have used **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and found them to be first class in every particular.

W. J. MORRIS.

Temple, Tex.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have had Distemper among my horses and mules for some time. After all of my medicines failed, I bought a package of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**; same cured my stock. Have since been using some of your other remedies with success and can recommend same with great pleasure.

Yours truly,

EMMET HOPE, R. F. D. No. 4.

Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy is good for Chronic Cough, Nasal Gleet and old-standing cases of Distemper.

LUNG FEVER—PNEUMONIA.

LUNG FEVER—PNEUMONIA.—This is inflammation of the lungs. Both lungs may be attacked, but as a general rule one lung only is affected, usually the right one. If taken in time and treated properly, pneumonia need not be fatal.

Causes.—Exposure to wet and cold, standing in draughts, badly ventilated stables, neglected distemper, etc., are among the causes to be mentioned. Such diseases as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, etc., may terminate in Pneumonia.

Symptoms.—At first the animal has a chill. The breathing becomes quickened, and the animal hangs its head and has a very dull appearance. The mouth is hot, indicating fever, and has a sticky feeling. The pulse soon runs up to 80 or 100 or more per minute, and the temperature to 104 or higher. There is usually a cough from the beginning. In this disease the horse usually stands with his head towards the stable door to get all the fresh air possible.

Treatment.—Keep the patient as comfortable as possible, and plenty of fresh air allowed. If the weather is cool, cover the animal with blankets. Rub the legs well and apply woolen bandages to them to keep them warm. Give the horse plenty of cold water to drink, and his food should be nutritious and easily digested. If the fever is high and the pulse strong, give 15 drops of tincture of aconite every four hours as a drench, in half a pint of cold water. The following should be given to keep up the animal's strength:

Liquor Acetate of Ammonia.....4 ounces
Sweet Spirits of Niter.....2 ounces
Alcohol.....2 ounces

Mix and give 2 ounces every half hour in one-half pint of cold water. One teaspoonful of nitrate of potassium should be put in the drinking water twice a day. Dr. LeGear's Liniment should be well rubbed in on the ribs two or three times per day, or a mustard paste may be well rubbed into the hair and let remain. Blankets wrung out of hot water and applied around the chest are good. If the horse doesn't eat much, raw eggs and new milk may be given with the medicine to keep up the strength. If the bowels are costive, give enemas of warm water. When the animal begins to improve, give him freely of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders to tone up the system and promote strength and a good appetite.

Osage City, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** for two years, and I find it better than any I have ever used.

JOHN HERMAN.

Nacona, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
I have been feeding a great deal of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** to my registered cattle and show steers, and find them to be a great tonic, appetizer and fat and growth producer.

TOM HOBEN,
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle.

Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Bingen, Ark.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I think that I should write you a letter in regard to your **Stock Powders**, as I am well pleased with them. If a man does a good thing, tell him of it while he lives. Don't wait until he is dead to tell other people about it, as it will not do him any good. I feed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** to my high-bred trotting horses and Jersey cattle, and if they were not good I would not use them, as I think a lot of my stock. I don't write to you to advertise my stock; it is to let you know that I like them and I think that any and all classes of stock would do better if they were fed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**, and it would also save feed. Good luck to you in your business.

Yours truly,
DR. H. M. WATERS.

Glory, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—**Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** is the only thing that has been of any service to me in curing a very bad sore on my horse's leg, due to a neglected barbed wire cut. I can truthfully say that **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** is the best and cheapest healing medicine I ever used.

J. D. BAUGH.

DR. LE GEAR'S
ANTISEPTIC
HEALING POWDER
IT HEALS QUICKLY AND KEEPS OFF THE FLIES
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. L. D. LE GEAR MED. CO.
ST LOUIS MO. U.S.A.

DR. LeGEAR'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING POWDER heals and protects from flies. Good for barbed wire cuts, saddle and collar galls, old sores, rope burns, cuts, wounds, and, in fact, sores on all kinds of animals. Use **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder,** which is Soothing, Drying, Healing and Protective.

Directions.—Remove outside lid on the can and dust on just enough of the Powder to cover the sore.

Iowa Park, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used several boxes of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder,** and they have given me excellent satisfaction in curing sores on my stock.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Staunton, Ill.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have found **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and other Remedies to do wonders in curing and helping my stock.

CHAS. KRATZ, Jr.

Belton, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I had a mare that cut herself across the heel with barbed wire. I tried several things on it, none of which healed it, until I used **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Powder,** which acted like magic, making a perfect cure in a short time. All of **Dr. LeGear's Remedies** that I have tried are all O. K.; in fact, the best **I know of.**

D. F. SAVAGE,

Cameron, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—We are glad to report to you that we have been using **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** on all kinds of sores on our livery horses for some time, and must say that it is the best healing medicine we have ever used. For sore shoulders, injured places and barbed wire cuts, it can't be beat. We can recommend **Dr. LeGear's Medicines** to all liverymen and horse-owners.

McCORD BROTHERS, Liverymen.

HEAVES—BROKEN WIND.

HEAVES—BROKEN WIND.—Broken wind is generally accepted to be a derangement of the digestive organs, characterized by difficult and peculiar breathing, and the presence of a long, deep cough, known as "the broken-winded cough."

Causes.—Broken wind may be caused by improper feeding of some kind, or by a supply of bad food, or bulky or dusty food of any kind; the stomach being kept over-loaded. Severe exertion when the stomach and bowels are full has a tendency to cause broken wind; that is, when the system is in poor condition. A chronic cough of any kind is apt to run into Heaves.

Symptoms.—The peculiar bellows-like movement of the flanks and walls of the belly points out the ailment at once. The cough is difficult to describe; the sound is short, very deep and something like a grunt.

Treatment.—When once well established Heaves cannot be cured. All we can do in such cases is to relieve the animal for the time being. The feed should be free from dust and of the very best quality. All hay, grain and dry feed should be dampened, and not very much roughness or hay given. Always water the horse before feeding and not directly after. Do not feed any clover hay at all to a heavey horse or one that is taking the disease. Green grass will be found very beneficial.

Give him one little tin measure full of **Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy** twice a day in wet feed for 5 days; then give one measure full three times a day in wet feed for 10 days longer. If the animal is not greatly relieved at the end of 15 days, then give two little tin measures full night and morning in wet feed for 10 days, then decrease the dose to one measure twice a day. **Dr. LeGear's Heave and Distemper Remedy** is carefully prepared from Dr. L. D. LeGear's private formula, and is the best remedy we can make for Heaves, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, etc.

Collbran, Ala.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I am using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and like them very much.

R. W. CASH.

Golden, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I am using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and think it is all you claim it to be.

ERNEST H. STILES.

Dodd City, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I feed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** to my Stallion and Jack regularly. I have no other kind.

CHAS. H. DOUGHERTY.

Kingsland, Ark.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I am in the livery business and keep about thirty head of horses. I am feeding my horses **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and find them the best tonic and appetizer I ever used.

FRANK KNICKERBOCKER.

Yoakum, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I use **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and I believe them the best made. They keep my horses in good health and condition.

A. V. DULLYE.

McCool, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I am using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** with good results, and will not be without it for my stock. It has no equal.

ALEX. PALM.

Agyle, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** for some time. I can cheerfully recommend them, as they are the best I have ever used.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

DR. LeGEAR'S STOCK POWDERS.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders is an excellent tonic and appetizer—a first-class condition powder and regulator for all domestic animals. An excellent remedy for coughs, colds, pink-eye, distemper, epizootic, kidney troubles, loss of appetite, hide-bound, loss of flesh and all kindred ailments of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

They are put up in small, medium and large packages, 25-pound pails, and in barrels.

If you have several head of stock, composed of horses, mules, cows, hogs or sheep, it will pay you to buy either a 25-pound bucket, a 100-pound drum, or a 250-pound drum of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**, as they are much cheaper in the larger sizes than they are in the small packages. It will pay you to feed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** every day in the year to your work stock, milch cows and fattening hogs. If your druggist or dealer does not have **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** on hand in buckets or drums, he will order them for you.

THUMPS.

THUMPS.—Spasms or irregular movements of the diaphragm in the horse are called the "Thumps." Thumps in a horse are the same as "hiccoughs" in a man, although the peculiar noise is not always made in the throat.

Causes.—Fast driving or violent exertion, if the animal is not in proper condition.

Treatment.—Place the animal in a cool, comfortable place and give small quantities of cool water to drink. Give one-quarter of a pint of good whiskey and one-half bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy**, mixed with one pint of cold water as a drench. Repeat this drench every hour until the thumping stops. If the weather is cold, put a blanket on the animal and bandage his legs. Feed on soft food for several days, into which put double doses of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** at each feed.

Choate, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** for years and find them a great benefit to my stock, both hogs and horses.
Yours truly,
C. J. OVERBY.

COLLAR GALLS.

COLLAR GALLS.—A Collar Gall is a raw sore on a horse's shoulder or neck, caused by a bad-fitting collar or careless driver.

Treatment.—In bad cases of sore shoulders and neck, the animal should be laid off work and have the best of attention and treatment.

In mild cases, it is not necessary to lay the animal off work; in fact, galls usually develop in a very busy time, when it may be impossible to stop working the animal. We have two remedies for Galls. One is **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder,** which is a dry powder dressing, put up in sifter-top cans; the other is **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy,** which is a healing salve. Some prefer a salve while others prefer a powder for galls.

Clean your collars every morning before going to work. See that collar fits properly. Remove any dead portion of skin or a black scab on the sore. Apply the **Gall Remedy** before work and at night. Apply **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** to all galls on coming in from work, both at noon and at night. If the animal is at work, wash the sores night and morning with castile soap and water, and apply **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** each time after washing. If the sores are fevered or angry looking, they should first be bathed with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment,** then dust on **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder.**

SADDLE GALLS.

SADDLE GALLS.—Saddle Galls are sores on a horse's back, caused by bad-fitting saddle or poor saddle blanket. When these sores develop back over the kidneys they are called "kidney sores."

Treatment.—The treatment for Saddle Galls is the same as for Collar Galls above.

Ranger, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used and thoroughly tested the merits of **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy** in my many years in the livery business, and can say it is the best.

W. H. BLANKENSHIP,
Liveryman.

LUMPS ON HORSES' SHOULDERS.

LUMPS ON HORSES' SHOULDERS.—Lumps, tumors or enlargements on horses' shoulders vary in size from a kernel of corn to that of a man's head. They are usually caused by the collar or a bruise or pressure.

Treatment.—For recent cases, thoroughly apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. The **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) is a sweating blister and causes the enlargements to absorb. I have reduced large tumors or swellings on horses' shoulders in three weeks' time with nothing but **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister).

DRESSING WOUNDS.

DRESSING WOUNDS.—All wounds and sores should be thoroughly washed every day with clean water in which is mixed some of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant**—2 tablespoonfuls to the half-gallon of water. Get a clean bucket or basin, clean water and a clean sponge or soft cloth, and gently wash off all the dirt, blood, matter, and in most cases all the scabs you can. Scabs irritate a sore and keep the medicine from getting to the flesh. To keep off flies, apply **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** once or twice a day after washing the sore. It adheres to the sore, covers it up and protects

it from cold, flies and all poisonous germs. Never bandage. In bad wounds where there is considerable fever and swelling, bathe the parts well for from one to three hours per day with warm water in the winter and cold water in the summer. Nothing will heal any sore as quickly and satisfactorily as to first apply some of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Oil,** then dust on **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder.**

Commerce, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have tried **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) with perfect results on Sweeny. S. H. McALISTER.

BARB-WIRE CUTS.

BARB-WIRE CUTS.—Barb-wire is one of the greatest curses to stock this country is afflicted with, as it not only tears, cuts and lacerates the flesh, but poisons the wound and makes it difficult to heal.

Treatment.—If the skin is cut through and the wound gapes open, it should be sewed up with silk or linen thread. If the sore is on the breast or front legs, an apron tied around the horse's neck will keep the animal from seeing the sore and from biting it. Or tie the animal's head up short. Don't bandage the sore. Keep the horse from biting at the sore. Wash it twice a day with clean water. Each time after washing apply some of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Oil,** then apply some of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder,** which will heal the sore rapidly and keep off the flies.

If the sore looks angry, feverish and is slow to heal, apply **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** each time just before applying the **Antiseptic Healing Powder.**

Blanket, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I had a colt cut on a wire last summer and I used your **Antiseptic Healing Powder** and it cured up without blemish.
MARK VERNON.

Germantown, Ohio.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I got a box of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** and used it for collar galls and can say it is fine and will do the work.
ANDREW BROWN, Horse Dealer.

Altoona, Ala.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—Last September I had a very fine horse that was very badly cut by barbed wire, and I treated him with **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powders,** and am glad to say that within four weeks I had the horse well, and can further say that I cured the horse's wounds without leaving any sign of the cut. I will heartily recommend **Dr. LeGear's Treatments** for anything that they are repreeented to do.
Yours truly,
R. L. McENTIRE.

PROUD FLESH.

PROUD FLESH is a growth of flesh on a sore, and when a sore heals over it, very large, ugly ridges or scars remain.

Treatment.—If the sore is kept properly washed, and **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Oil** and **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** are used, proud flesh will not get into it. Ordinary cases of proud flesh can be healed by thoroughly washing the sore with warm water twice a day and bathing it well with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** Dust on **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** each time after bathing.

OLD SORES ON JACKS.

OLD SORES ON JACKS.—These are generally seen about the feet and legs, and are often very hard to heal. They may be due to bad blood, or to the jack lying on the sore parts.

Treatment.—Wash the sore well night and morning with castile soap and water and apply the following lotion:

Sulphate of Zinc	2	ounces
Acetate of Lead	1½	ounces
Water	24	ounces

Mix and apply to sore night and morning, and then dust on a good coating of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder.** Repeat this treatment twice a day. Keep the jack from biting at the sores by tying up his head, or putting a side line on him. Give the jack regular exercise every day, and give him one tablespoonful of Fowler Solution of Arsenic every morning in wet feed, and **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** every night in damp feed.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—In my thirty years' experience in handling and dealing in horses in the city of St. Louis and vicinity, I have tried every known healing powders in curing sores on stock, but **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** beats them all. I have thoroughly and carefully tested it in several cases, and forcefully say that **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** is the best healing powder in the world.

F. SLOAN,
1221 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

R. 1, Box 34.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have 28 head of mules at work, and I find there is nothing better than **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** for sore shoulders of any kind. I cured one mule of an old sore shoulder that had resisted everything that I could find. I have used your medicines on most every kind of sore known to the horse and mule family, and find them all to be good. J. MALLY SORRELL.

THE EYE.

THE EYE.—There are several diseases and ailments of the eyes, as Ophthalmia, Inflammation of the Eyes, Moon Blindness, Injuries to the Eyes, Pink-Eye, Bluish-White Spots on the Eye, etc. All of these require very much the same treatment. If the eye is swollen or inflamed, bathe it well with cold water in summer and warm water in winter. You might add just a little salt to the water, but never blow salt or burnt alum into an animal's eye, as it does more harm than good and is a cruel practice. Each time after bathing the eyes apply a few drops of **Dr. LeGear's Eye-Water.** While the eyes are sore, it is very beneficial to either tie a clean bandage over the eyes during the

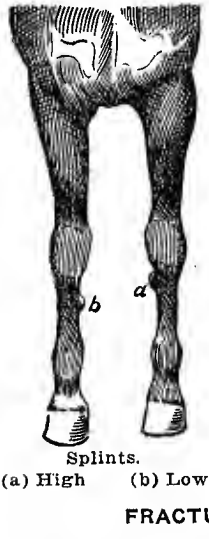
day, or keep the animal in a dark stall. Wet the bandage quite often with cold water in the Summer to cool the eyes. **Dr. LeGear's Eye-Water** will relieve inflammation and fever in the eye, and in most cases remove white spots and scum on the eye, if applied according to the directions on each bottle.

Nashville, Ark.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used considerable of **Dr. LeGear's Eye-Water** and consider it the finest thing on the market for stock.

V. O. LANE.



Splints.
(a) High (b) Low

SPLINTS.

A Splint is a bony enlargement on a horse's leg, between the knee and ankle. High Splint comes in connection with the lower part of the knee joint, and almost always causes lameness, while Low Splint comes two to four inches lower down, and as a usual thing does not cause lameness. Fast driving or riding on hard roads or streets is the most common cause.

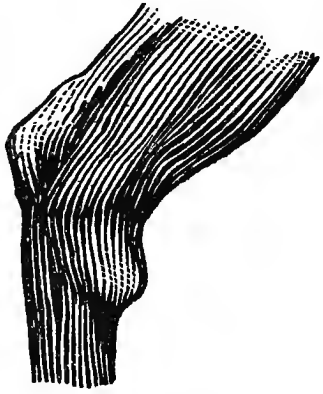
Treatment.—The best treatment for Splints is blistering, and the best blister is **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). Apply it according to the directions around each bottle. Old-standing cases of Splint cannot be removed by treatment.

FRACTURES.

Only under the most favorable circumstances is treatment of fracture advisable. If you have a good animal with a fractured bone, call a competent Veterinary Surgeon.

SPAVIN.

There are two kinds of Spavin recognized by the veterinary profession —Bone Spavin and Bog Spavin. (For Bog Spavin, see section below.) Bone Spavin is a bony growth affecting the hock (gamble) joint. It is called High Spavin when the enlargement comes on the upper part of the joint, and Low Spavin when it comes on the lower part of the joint.



Bone Spavin.

High Spavin is by far the worse disease and much harder to cure. Spavin comes only on the hind legs. A horse may be spavined and not show a lump at all on the joint. Such a spavin is called an Occult Spavin (not visible), and is a serious disease, as it affects the true articulation of the joint.

Causes.—Hard and fast work, straining by slipping in mud, injuries to the joint, etc. In the case of an injury to one of the hind legs, causing the animal to stand upon the sound leg, the latter becomes subject to Spavin because of the extra weight thrown upon it. Spavin is one of the hereditary diseases, and it is a mistake to breed a mare or breed from a stallion affected with the disease.

Symptoms.—Spavin nearly always comes on very slowly, and it will continue to grow worse unless checked by treatment. The first sign of Spavin is slight stiffness or lameness in the affected leg, which will disappear on exercise, but will show again after standing a few minutes. Generally the animal is lame one, two or three months, or even longer, before the lump can be plainly seen. The lump sometimes becomes larger than a man's fist. In long-standing cases the hip will be perished, making it look as though the disease was in the hip.

Treatment.—Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy (Blister) is the best remedy for Spavin. The animal should be kept very quite and not worked for eight or ten weeks. If this is done, and **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) is used, the lameness can be removed and the horse can do his usual work, unless it is a long-standing case.

BOG SPAVIN.

BOG SPAVIN.—A Bog Spavin is a soft, puffy swelling on the inside of the front of the hock joint, in about the same location as High Bone Spavin. It is an accumulation of synovia (joint water) in a distension of the capsular ligament. Heavy draft horses are subject to Bog Spavin, and it very seldom injures such horses. But in light horses, or those used for fast work, the presence of Bog Spavin or any unnatural fullness in the region of the hock is dangerous. Where Bog Spavin is present, Thorough-pin is nearly always found.

Causes.—Bog Spavin is usually caused by hard and fast work, irregular or two little exercise, high feeding, etc.

Treatment.—Give rest, and blister thoroughly with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). Hand-rubbing is useful, and still better, a Bog Spavin Truss which gives pressure. In heavy horses, and those that are not lame, it is better to let Bog Spavin alone.

DR. LeGEAR'S EYE-WATER.

DR. LeGEAR'S EYE-WATER is prepared with care and skill, from the best of medicines. It is a mild, non-irritating and safe preparation, and is a reliable remedy for curable diseases of the eyes of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and dogs, such as simple ophthalmia, swelled lids, hooks, flow of tears, cloudiness or milkiness of the eye, inflammation, ulceration, injuries, etc.

Cameron, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used your **Spavin Remedy** in a number of cases of spavin and fistula, and I don't think I know of a single case where it has failed to do the work. With best wishes for your present and future success, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
W. K. DICKINSON.

Audra, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—My horse that I wrote you about some time ago with spavin is now well. I used **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions, and it cured him sound and well. I have him at work now. I don't fear Spavin as long as I can get **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister).
J. E. NEWBY.

Houston Heights, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have cured over 100 cases of Spavin, enlarged joints and fistula with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). I think it is a very fine blister.
DR. G. C. DENNIE, V. S.

Gindale, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—Have used one bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) on a mule. All who saw it pronounced it Spavin. One bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) cured the mule well and sound. I know **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) has saved me an animal worth $150.00.
I. L. PUNCHARD.

RING BONE.

RING BONE.—A Ring Bone is an enlargement of the bone extending around the leg just above the hoof. There are high and low ring bones. In a low ring bone the bony enlargement comes down under the hoof, while a high ring bone affects the pastern joint, and may even affect the ankle joint.

Causes.—The most common cause of this trouble is hard and fast work, especially on rough ground or on hard roads. Improper shoeing, injuries, etc., all are causes of ring bone. It is a hereditary disease and will be transmitted to the colts from the sire or dam if they are affected.

Symptoms.—Lameness. The enlargement itself can only be detected when it is well formed.

Treatment.—The treatment of Ring Bone is the same as that required for Spavin, given above.

Dime Box, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:— Have used **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) on my horse with Ring-Bone and got permanent cure. Will recommend it to anyone with a horse with Ring-Bone or Splint.

Yours truly,
P. T. ATKINSON.

Center Point, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

I have tried your medicines and like them very much; had one case of Side Bone; didn't know what it was until I saw it in your little book. Three applications of your **Spavin Remedy** cured it after it had been on four months.

Yours truly,
T. A. McBRIDE.

Schumansville, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I had a mule which was lame for several months, and I did not know what was the matter with him. I noticed, however, that the disease was located in the joint, just above the hoof. I had given up hope of its getting well, and was going to kill him when I was induced to try your **Spavin Remedy** on him. You can not imagine my surprise when, after the first application, I noticed that the mule was going better. I made another application after two weeks, and now, after only two applications, in all, the mule is all right, to my great surprise. If all your medicines are as good as your **Spavin Remedy,** I can heartily recommend them to everybody.

Yours truly,

GUS ALTWEIN.

SIDE BONES.

SIDE BONES.—A Side Bone is a bony tumor situated on one or both sides of a horse's foot just above the hoof. It is due to ossification (turning to bone) of the lateral cartilages. The lateral cartilages are pads of cartilage (gristle), one on each side of the foot, partially inside the hoof, which are so situated that in their natural state they form a spring to the heel while the horse is traveling. In the healthy foot these cartilages are pliable and will spring on being pressed with the fingers. But when from some cause they are turned to bone, they are then called Side Bones and are enlarged, hardened and unpliable.

Causes.—Side Bones are caused by hard and fast work upon hard roads, punctures, bruises and injuries.

Treatment.—Side Bones require the same treatment as Spavin.

SHOE BOIL.

SHOE BOIL.—Capped Elbow is another name for this trouble. It is an abscess or tumor on the point of the elbow joint. Shoe Boil is commonly caused by the animal lying on the heel calks of the shoe.

Treatment.—As soon as the enlargement is noticed, clip the hair close and apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. Remove the shoe and keep the animal from lying on the parts by applying a "Shoe Boil Roll" to the horse's foot every night. This you can get from any harness maker. If a hard, callous tumor has formed, it may have to be dissected out.

CURB.

CURB.—A Curb is an enlargement on the back part of a horse's hind leg, about five inches below the point of the hock. Curbs are caused by slipping or a strain of the ligament, and nearly always produce more or less lameness.

Treatment.—Apply a high-heel shoe and give the animal several days' rest. If there is much fever in the parts, rub two or three times a day with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** After a week's time, if the enlargement is still there, and the animal is still lame, give two or three applications of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions.

ENLARGED JOINTS.

ENLARGED JOINTS.—Enlarged Joints are very frequently seen on horses that have had rough usage and hard work, or they may be due to an injury. They are often due to neglected sprains, and constant interfering will also produce them. When on the ankle joints they are called "Ossalets."

Treatment.—If the enlargement is of a bony formation and has been on for a considerable length of time, nothing will remove it. **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) is good for the lameness and soreness, and will remove the knots and lumps if they are of a fleshy nature. **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) is a good sweating, absorbing, penetrating medicine, and will not kill the hair nor blemish the animal if used according to directions.

Eagle Pass, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have cured twenty-two cases of enlarged hock joints in the Eagle Pass Coal & Coke Company's mines and seven cases in the Olmes Coal & Coke Mines, with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). It is the best we have ever used, and it never fails where a cure is possible.

Yours truly,

W. A. WARD.

CAPPED HOCK.

CAPPED HOCK is an enlargement on the point of the hock, caused by an animal kicking and striking the hock against the stall. It may also be caused by lying on the floor of hard stalls.

Treatment.—In the early stages bathe the enlargement two or three times a day with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** for one week. If this does not remove it, apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. Give a soft bed to lie on, and keep everything out of reach of the horse's kicking.

STIFLED.

STIFLED.—Stifled is the general name for "dislocation of the patella." The patella is a little bone covering the Stifle. If a horse is stifled, his leg is stuck straight back and he cannot bring it forward to walk.

Treatment.—The first thing to do is to put the stifle bone back into place. This is done by tying a rope around the foot of the affected leg and letting one man stand in front of the animal and gently pull on the rope, while you press in on the stifle bone or enlargement on the outside of the stifle. The bone will slip back in place with a clicking sound. When once in position, keep it there by tying the foot so it can't extend backwards. Bathe the stifle thoroughly with warm water, and use **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** twice a day, well rubbed in. Give the animal complete rest for some time. After about ten days the whole stifle should be well blistered with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). In "partial stifle," where the bone slips in and out at every step, the animal should be kept quiet for a week or two and a good blister applied as recommended above.

KNEE-SPRUNG.

KNEE-SPRUNG.—This is a bending forward of the knees, due to contraction of the back tendons.

Treatment.—It is considered incurable in old horses, and is apt to return even in young animals. Special attention should be paid to the shoeing. A stimulating liniment, as **Dr. LeGear's**, or even a good blister, as **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister), may be found very beneficial in Knee-Sprung. This is to be applied to the back tendons, as directed.

WIND PUFFS.

WIND PUFFS. Wind Puffs are soft, puffy tumors at the back of the fetlock or ankle joint. They were formerly supposed to contain air, but are now known to contain the same kind of fluid as Bog Spavin. They seldom cause lameness.

Treatment.—Any fever or soreness in connection with them should be removed by using **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** and bandaging with cold, wet bandages. Thorough hand-rubbing two or three times a day may do good. All else failing, there is nothing as good as **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) well rubbed in, and repeated when necessary.

THOROUGH-PIN.

THOROUGH-PIN.—Thorough-Pin is a soft, puffy swelling in the hollow on each side just in front of the point of the hock. It is the same kind of an enlargement as Bog Spavin, differently located on the joint.

Treatment.—A Thorough-Pin Truss is beneficial in some cases, but the best remedy is **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister), used according to directions.

SPRAINED TENDONS.

SPRAINED TENDONS.—Sprained Tendons usually occur in connection with horses' front legs. They are due to a misstep, stumbling, slipping, straining, etc. Sometimes the tendons become enlarged, fevered and sore, and the animal is unable to put any weight on the leg.

Treatment.—Continuous bathing for hours with either ice cold water or real warm water, and snug bandages around the affected parts of the leg, are good. Bathe the affected parts two or three times a day with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** It will remove the fever, soreness and swelling, but will not blister. After one week of this treatment, if the leg is still swollen and sore, apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. Have a high-heeled shoe put on the foot, and do not work the horse for some time. A run at pasture will be beneficial.

DR. LeGEAR'S LINIMENT.

DR. LeGEAR'S LINIMENT.—In preparing **Dr. LeGear's Liniment,** we have used the very best stimulating, penetrating and soothing medicines, and we guarantee it to be one of the best Liniments made. It is good for pain, soreness, lameness and swelling, in cases of sprains, bruises, sore tendons, enlarged joints and glands, inflammatory swelling, sore throat, rheumatism and muscular soreness and lameness in horses and cattle. It is clean, quick and reliable, and can be used with perfect safety.

Neinda, Jones County, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used and thoroughly tested the merits of **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** and find it can't be beat. I will always continue to use it when in need of a liniment.

Yours,

R. M. HUDSON.

Senior, Bexar County, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have found your **Liniment** to be the very best made. I used it on a mare that had spralned her foot. There was two weeks that she could hardly put her foot to the ground, but she got well in a few days by the use of your **Liniment.**

Yours, LOUIS HIRRERA.

Foreman, Arkansas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—Your letter was received some time ago advising me to use warm water and **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** on my mare that had had Rheumatism for six months. I did so and am pleasd to advlee that she has gotten sound and well, for which I am very thankful to you. FRANK McKENZIE.

SWEENY.

SWEENY.—Sweeny is atrophy (wasting away) of any muscle of the body. When we speak of Sweeny, we usually mean Sweeny of the Shoulder, but Hip Sweeny is quite often seen also. From certain lameness of the hind leg, as Spavin, or hip-joint lameness, the muscles of the hip perish. Lameness in the front feet will cause the shoulders and the whole legs to perish to a certain degree. Sweeny is often seen in young horses put to work with ill-fitting collars. A sudden jar or jolt, brulses or any injury to the shoulder, etc., all tend to produce Sweeny.

Treatment.—Many forms of treatment are used for Sweeny, some of them very cruel and useless. The only treatment I use is **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). This stimulates the growth of the muscles and reproduces the atrophied parts in a remarkably short time.

Buckholtz, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have thoroughly tested your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) and find it one of the best medicines on the market. I had a mule that had a Shoe Boil for nine months. I lanced it and applied your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) twice and my mule is all O. K.

L. H. SCHILLER.

Martindale, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs:—I had a mule that was very badly sweenied in both shoulders and was so stiff he could hardly walk or get his head to the ground. On reading your hand-book and seeing your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) recommended for Sweeny, I decided to try it, and two applications cured him sound and well. I can highly recommend your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) for Sweeny and all such ailments.

J. M. SCHEUMACH.

Seguin, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I consider your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) the very best. I had a bad case of Sweeny, which, by following your directions, I cured with three applications. Having used veterinary remedies in Europe as well as in Texas, I think you have better remedies all around than I have used for many years, and my experience dates from some forty years. These remedies are so far ahead of all kinds of nostrums on the market today.

Yours truly,

SAM'L NELL.

SHOULDER-JOINT LAMENESS.

SHOULDER-JOINT LAMENESS.—Shoulder-Joint Lameness is usually caused by slipping, being kicked, running against something, etc. It shows itself by stiffness and awkward movements of the leg, dragging of the leg, and by tenderness and fever in the parts.

Treatment.—Give the animal a rest and apply hot water and **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** freely for one week to remove the fever. If the lameness still remains, apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. A rest at pasture is beneficial.

HIP-JOINT LAMENESS.

HIP-JOINT LAMENESS.—The Hip-Joint, one of the strongest joints in the body, is sometimes injured by jumping, sudden turns while running, slipping, falling back on the haunches, etc.

Symptoms.—The animal persists in standing, and the foot is elevated from the ground. The muscles of the hip waste away, and there may be tenderness upon pressure. In milder cases the animal may be able to travel, with a kind of hop, but has difficulty in bringing forward the leg.

Treatment.—Give absolute rest and apply freely, for an hour or more at a time, hot water two or three times a day, and thoroughly rub with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** each time after using the hot water. At the end of ten days of this treatment apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. It usually requires several months for a recovery to take place.

SCRATCHES—CRACKED HEELS.

SCRATCHES—CRACKED HEELS.—Scratches are characterized by cracks and sores in the heels of horses during wet, muddy weather. It may be caused by a rope burn, but is usually caused by standing in a filthy, wet stable, irregular exercise, bad blood, improper care, etc. Scratches always cause more or less soreness, and in some cases severe lameness and stiffness.

Treatment.—In the majority of cases the only treatment necessary is to apply to all parts two or three times a day **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Oil** and **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder.** Keep the parts as clean as possible, but don't wash often. Give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** to purify the blood. If the parts get too dry and hard, apply **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy** once a day to soften them.

GREASE-HEEL.

GREASE-HEEL.—Grease-Heel is an aggravated case of Scratches. It extends up the legs sometimes to the knees and hocks, and throws out a greasy, oily, offensive discharge which adheres to the hairs. The hairs sometimes come out and the skin is considerably inflamed.

Treatment.—Give a good purgative of the following:

Powdered Aloes	8 drams
Powdered Ginger	3 drams
Raw Linseed Oil	1 pint

Mix and give all at once as a drench. If this doesn't physic out the bowels freely in 30 hours, repeat the dose. Clip the hair closely from the parts and wash them thoroughly with a solution of two tablespoonfuls of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** to a pan of warm water. Then apply a lotion of the following:

Sulphate of Zinc	2	ounces
Acetate of Lead	1½	ounces
Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant	1	ounce
Water	1	quart

Mix and apply freely to all affected parts night and morning after washing, and then dust on a good coating of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder.** Give the animal soft feed to eat and put two little tin measures of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** in each feed.

ITCH.

ITCH (Ordinary Variety).—Itch is a common name given to Eczema, Mange, and all itching diseases of the skin. It generally begins in the mane, roots of the tail, on the head, neck and shoulders, and unless prevented by treatment, may extend over the whole body.

Treatment.—Wash all of the affected parts with castile soap and water and remove all scabs, scurf and dirt. Apply **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** 1 ounce, and warm cistern water, 16 ounces, every morning after washing. Give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** according to directions to purify the blood. It is better not to feed any corn, but feed oats and wheat bran and what roughness the animal will eat. After you have applied the above wash for ten or fifteen days, grease all the affected parts with **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy** every day to bring out the hair.

Columbus, Ark.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** a good deal and think it is the best on the market. R. L. PHILLIPS.

Waco, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** on my stock as well as family and find it to be excellent.
MRS. W. E. DAVIS.

WARTS.

WARTS.—Warts are unnatural growths, due to thickening or hardening of the true skin. They are of more frequent occurrence about the lips, eye lids, cheeks, ears, beneath the belly, and on the sheath, etc.

Treatment.—Small warts may be clipped off with a pair of scissors, and the roots touched with caustic or the hot iron. Large flat warts can be removed by rubbing on them once a day for two or three days powdered arsenous acid (not over ten grains at a time). In four or five days after the application of arsenic the flesh around the wart will begin to crack, and a few days later the wart can be pulled out. Always have the surface of the wart raw or moist, or the medicine will not take hold. An ointment is made by mixing two drams of arsenous acid with one ounce of vaseline and applied to warts once a day for a week. A simple remedy for small warts is to apply oil or grease, such as castor oil, once a day for 10 to 15 days.

FISTULA.

FISTULA.—Fistula shows itself by more or less swelling on top of the withers (top of shoulders), and it may or may not be a running sore. Both sides may be affected at the same time. It is generally brought on by a bad-fitting collar or saddle, from the bite of another animal, or from rolling on rocks, hitting parts of low sheds, limbs, etc.

Treatment.—If taken at first, Fistula can in many cases be remedied by applying **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. Take the case in time, as it is difficult to handle after it breaks.

Neinda, Jones County, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have thoroughly tested your **Spavin Remedy** (Blister) and find it a sure cure for Fistula.
Yours truly,
R. M. HUDSON.

Utica, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I cured a case of Fistula on my horse with two applications of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister), and plowed my horse every day.
M. D. BRAGG.

Bevier, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—My colt was very lame and had an enlarged joint, after four applications of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) has entirely recovered.
MRS. MARY WALKER.

Ohio, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I want to recommend **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister), as I had a mare with Fistula and I sent and got a bottle of your **Spavin Remedy** and it cured my mare sound and well in two weeks. I also have a horse with a Splint on his leg, and I am applying **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) to the same, and he is getting well fast.
W. H. HOBBS.

POLL EVIL.

POLL EVIL.—Poll Evil is a disease of the poll (top of the head, back of the ears), and like Fistula is caused by a bruise.

Treatment.—The treatment is the same as for Fistula, given above.

Weimer, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I had a mare with Poll Evil, and I cured her sound and well with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister).
Yours truly,
F. J. MACHA.

LICE.

LICE.—There are two kinds of lice that attack horses. First, the ordinary horse lice, caused by filthy conditions, improper grooming, debility, etc.; second, poultry lice, which are common among horses kept standing near hen houses.

Symptoms.—Very easily detected, by scratching, rough coat and unthrifty appearance. On close examination the lice may be seen swarming over the body.

Treatment.—Clip the hair closely and apply freely **Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer.** Dust the "Lice Killer" along the back and sides and in the tail and mane. Apply once every two or three days to kill any new lot that may hatch out.

Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant kills lice on all live stock. Mix one part with 50 parts of warm cistern water and apply freely to the infested animal. Also spray or sprinkle the solution about the stables, stalls, etc. Repeat the treatment in 5 days.

WORMS.

WORMS.—Nearly all horses that are out of condition and thin are affected with intestinal worms. Those that are most frequently seen are the lumbricoids (long, round worms), pin worms (short, pointed worms), tape worms and bots. A horse with worms has one or more of the following symptoms: Colicky pains; constipation, alternated with diarrhoea, or a ravenous appetite; hide-bound; pot-bellied, poor in flesh, does not shed his coat, rubs his tail, has a white deposit around the anus, turns up the upper lip, etc. Hogs and sheep are frequently affected with worms, but cattle are not troubled with them very much.

Treatment.—In ordinary cases all that is necessary is to give **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** night and morning in bran mash or other soft, damp feed, for about ten days or two weeks. Bran is a laxative and easily digested and is beneficial in the treatment. If the **Worm Remedy** fails to rid the horse of all the worms, give the following physic after you have given **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** for ten days:

Powdered Aloes	10 drams
Powdered Ginger	3 drams
Turpentine	1 ounce
Raw Linseed Oil	1 pint

Mix and give as a drench.

The **Worm Remedy** kills the worms and the physic drives them out. If pin-worms are present, it is well to give the horse an injection every day for four or five days of one ounce of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** in a gallon of warm water. **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** also aids the horse's digestion, tones up his stomach and bowels, purifies his blood and builds up his system.

Forest, Ohio.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** on my stock for ridding them of stomach and bowel worms, with good results.
R. R. SMITH.

Hazelhurst, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—After all remedies failed I used your **Worm Remedy** to my greatest satisfaction. I am well pleased with all your medicines.
Yours truly, H. B. MILLER.

Reagan, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** on my stock and find it a grand success. I can recommend it to all horse owners.
J. K. PAYNE.

PROFUSE STALING.

PROFUSE STALING.—Profuse Staling is the passing of large quantities of clear-colored urine, accompanied by great thirst, loss of flesh and spirit, etc. It is caused by eating bad, damaged, inferior food or drinking impure water

Treatment.—Make a complete change of food and water, and give none but the very best. Cooked oats, boiled flaxseed and scalded wheat bran are good. Give the following powders:

Iodine (Powdered Crystals)	4 drams
Iodide of Potassium	5 drams
Sulphate of Iron	1½ ounces
Powdered Gentian	2 ounces

Mix and make 8 powders, and give one powder night and morning in damp feed.

GRAVEL.

GRAVEL.—Gravel is stone in the bladder or kidneys. Gravel is a very rare trouble, occurring only in localities where there is an abundance of lime and water. The stones vary in size from a grain of sand to as large as a man's fist.

Treatment.—If due to drinking lime water, discontinue it and give cistern water entirely, and plenty of salt. Give **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy**, according to directions, to relieve the pain. Give in the drinking water every morning one dram of carbonate of potash, and two tablespoonfuls of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning in wet feed. If an operation is necessary, call a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.—Rheumatism is usually due to acids or poisons in the blood, or it may be brought on by exposure to wet and cold. It is an inflammation that attacks the muscles, tendons, joints, etc. One peculiarity of the disease is its tendency to shift around from one joint to another. There may or may not be swellings. The animal is more or less lame in the affected limb, and sometimes the soreness and pain are so great the animal will not stand up.

Treatment.—Keep the animal in a dry, comfortable place, well protected from bad weather. In all severe cases give a purgative of 8 drams of Aloes, 3 drams of Ginger, 4 drams of Nitrate of Potash, all mixed with 1 pint of raw linseed oil as a drench. Or give one quart of raw linseed oil and repeat it in 12 hours. Also give the following:

Salol	3 ounces
Powdered Belladonna Leaves	2 ounces
Quinine	1 ounce

Mix and make 12 powders, and give one powder every three or four hours until relieved. Bathe the affected leg or joint two or three times a day, for thirty minutes or an hour at a time, with real warm water. Thoroughly rub the parts after each bathing with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** Feed the animal on soft food for some days and give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** regularly twice a day for a month or longer.

HORSESHOEING.

HORSESHOEING.—The public ought to support the educated farrier and no other—one who has studied the anatomy of the horse's foot, is progressive and skilled in his profession. Practical and scientific horseshoeing is needed at the present time more than ever before. I have traveled over a considerable portion of the United States and have had more or less dealings with horseshoers everywhere, and it pains me to see the cruelty inflicted upon horses' feet by ignorant men in this profession. Great advancement is being made yearly in the art of horseshoeing and every horseshoer should be a student and try to learn all he can along the line of his profession.

THE FOOT.

THE FOOT.—The hard and rough work the horse is compelled to do and the abuses the feet are subjected to by defective shoeing are the fruitful causes of many diseased and injured feet. The foot may be said to be composed of the hoof and the structures contained therein. Within the foot is the coffin joint, navicular bone, sensitive laminae, lateral cartilages, planter cushion and fatty frog. The hoof is composed of the wall, sole and frog. The wall is that portion of the hoof which can be seen when the foot is placed on the ground. The frog is the three-cornered portion of the bottom of the foot that terminates near the center of the foot in a point. The frog is composed of a soft, spongy tissue, and serves as a cushion to the foot. The lateral cartilages are pads of cartilage placed one on each side of the foot, just inside the hoof, and act as a spring to the heel while the animal is traveling. The coffin joint is situated deep within the foot and is formed by the union of the coffin bone, navicular bone and short pastern. The coronary band is situated just to the inside of the top of the wall of the hoof, and from it the wall grows.

PREPARING THE FOOT FOR THE SHOE.

PREPARING THE FOOT FOR THE SHOE.—All extra growth of wall and sole should be carefully removed by cutting or rasping to its natural size. Use a great deal of care in doing this, as there are scarcely two feet alike. A good rule to go by is to pare down the foot until you come to the "white line" or union of the sole and wall. All to this white line is extra growth. After paring down, care must be taken to leave the foot a perfect level—a dead level fore and aft and from side to side. A foot may be perfectly level on the bottom and yet not be properly balanced. That the angle of the wall varies in different horses is a fact known to all horseshoers. What that angle should be must be determined by a lateral survey of the foot and limb, so as to have the strain or weight equally divided. The frog of the foot should never be touched with the knife except to pare away the ragged edges, etc. The frog is nature's cushion, and is intended to come in contact with the ground. The shoe should be set so that the frog will be level with the shoe at the heels. The foot not only requires proper shoeing, but also should have proper treatment to keep it healthy and sound. Horseshoers will get good results from painting each foot they shoe with **Dr. LeGear's Hoof Oil.** Hundreds of horseshoers are using it.

Draft horses require heavy shoes with calks attached; driving horses need only light plates, except that in the North during the winter they have to be shod with ice shoes to prevent slipping. In all cases make the shoes as light as the nature of the animal's work will admit. Cases of deformity, lameness, etc., should be placed under the care of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

GRAVEL IN THE FOOT.

GRAVEL IN THE FOOT.—Whenever a small stone gets into the horse's foot, either through a wound or through a crevice in the sole or frog, it is called "Gravel." The horse is generally lame while the gravel is in the foot, but will get over the lameness as soon as it comes out.

Treatment.—The gravel should be removed and the cavity washed out for a few days with a solution made by mixing two tablespoonfuls of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** with one pint of water. Apply hot poultices for a few days, as directed under the heading of "Poultices" elsewhere in this book.

CORNS.

CORNS.—A corn is a bruise of the sensitive sole in the angle of the heel. (See cut.) Corns are of more frequent occurrence in the front feet, and are nearly always found on the inner side. They are caused in a great many cases by improper shoeing, but horses on the range may have corns.

Treatment.—If there is any matter in the corn, open it up well and wash it out with a solution of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and apply a poultice for a few days. Then have a bar shoe or three-quarter shoe put on and if any soreness remains, blister the foot well in the hair just above the corn with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister).

NAIL IN THE FOOT.

NAIL IN THE FOOT.—Unless the nail penetrates the sole or frog it never causes inconvenience; but if it penetrates the coffin joint or injures the bone or tendon, very serious symptoms are presented. The most dangerous result following a nail in the foot is Lockjaw (Tetanus).

Treatment.—The nail should be removed and the hole enlarged somewhat to allow a free escape of pus. Fill the hole with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** full strength, and plug it with cotton to keep out the dirt. A warm poultice of equal parts of wheat bran and linseed meal may be tied on the whole foot and changed every six hours until four or five poultices have been applied. When the poultice is off, keep the hole plugged with cotton saturated with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** Keep the horse in a dry, clean place until the sore heals. Close attention will often ward off Lockjaw.

FOUNDER.

FOUNDER.—Founder is one of the most painful diseases the horse is subject to. It is a severe inflammation of the sensitive structures of the foot, which causes excruciating pain to the animal

in standing. Founder is caused in various ways, as by eating too much oats or corn, drinking cold water or standing in a cold wind when hot, driving fast on a hard road, etc.

Treatment.—If caused by eating too much grain, or by drinking water while warm, or by hard driving, give the following physic:

Powdered Aloes	1 ounce
Nitrate of Potash	4 drams
Tincture of Aconite	20 drops
Powdered Ginger	2 drams
Water	1 pint

Mix and give as a drench.

Give 15 drops of tincture of aconite in a little water every four hours until four doses are given. Also 2 drams of nitrate of potash every four hours for three days. Feed bran mash, etc. If the horse can stand, put him in a running stream, or in a hole dug out of a stall, or in a corner of the lot, having about four inches of clean water in it. Let him remain in the water for two or three hours twice a day. After removing from water, apply **Dr. LeGear's Liniment,** well rubbed in, to draw out the soreness. Wet clay is very good to stand a horse in. In the winter warm poultices of bran and linseed can be tied on the feet with a piece of sack, or the horse may be stood in a tub of warm water.

If the disease is brought on by too much physic or from diarrhoea, give the same treatment prescribed above, with the exception of the physic. If you have carried out the above treatment for ten days or two weeks and there is still lameness, discontinue the water treatment and apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) around the feet, in the hair above the hoofs. This will draw out the remaining soreness. By the above treatment nine out of ten cases can be cured. Chronic cases of Founder may be relieved by taking off the shoes and paring down the horse's feet, then standing in water or clay mud ankle-deep five or six hours a day, for fifteen or twenty days. Have him shod with wide-web, concave shoes, and apply **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) according to directions. Give regular but gentle exercise, and let run on the pasture.

THRUSH.

THRUSH.—Thrush is a disease of the horse's foot, indicated by a bad-smelling, dark-colored matter which comes from the cleft of the frog. It is brought on by filth and dirt.

Treatment.—Remove the animal to a clean, dry place. Trim off all diseased and ragged portions of the frog, and thoroughly wash all dirt and filth from the whole foot. Apply a linseed or wheat bran poultice to the affected parts for one or two days. After removing the poultice, clean out the cleft of the frog and pour in a little of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** full strength, twice a day. Pack cotton well into the frog to retain the medicine and keep out dirt.

COFFIN JOINT LAMENESS.

COFFIN JOINT LAMENESS.—This is properly known as "Navicular Disease," as the little navicular bone is the part most affected. It is rarely seen in the hind feet. It is usually due to fast work on

hard roads, especially in horses with straight pasterns; it may be due to sprains, or a nail puncturing the joint, etc. The animal stumbles more or less, places the affected foot out in front while standing, and wears the shoe at the toe. The lameness may last for a time and then return. The foot dries up and the heel contracts.

Treatment.—The treatment of this disease is only satisfactory in recent cases. The foot should be softened by poultices or by standing in clay mud for three weeks, and then **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) applied above the hoof, especially at the heel, according to directions. A bar shoe or rubber shoe to give frog pressure and frog setons are sometimes used with benefit.

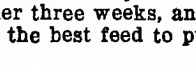
BLIND STAGGERS.

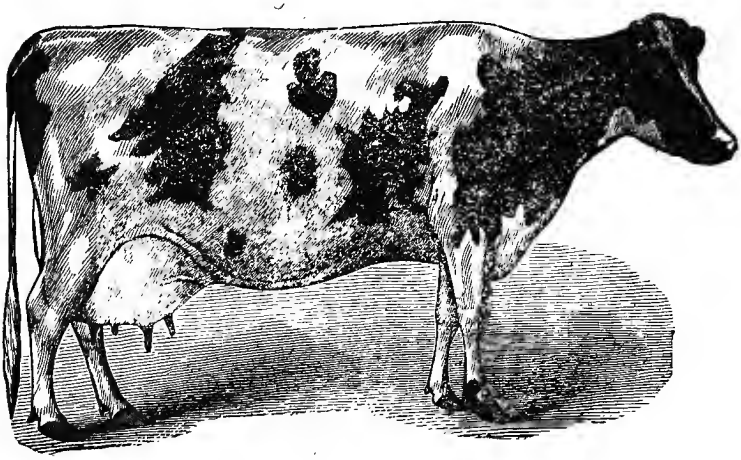
BLIND STAGGERS.—This is a very common and fatal disease, especially in localities where corn is extensively fed. Blindness is nearly always present, and staggering and unsteady motion.

Causes.—In nearly all cases it is due to eating damaged corn or roughness which contains the mould "aspergillus glaucus." It resembles the disease cerebro-spinal meningitis. The characteristic symptoms, paralysis, and brain disturbance result from the action on the nerve centers, spinal cord and brain, of a chemical poison elaborated in the food by the growth of the fungi.

Symptoms.—The attack is generally sudden, the first symptoms being sometimes preceded or accompanied by symptoms of colic. Paralysis usually begins in the hind quarters and extends forward. In some cases the animal cannot swallow, and constipation is nearly always present.

Prevention and Treatment.—Very few horses or mules that have Blind Staggers ever get over it. By being careful with the feed and giving your stock **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**, they may not have the disease. **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** are an excellent tonic, blood purifier and regulator of the kidneys and bowels, and they put the animal's system in a condition to resist disease. Each animal should have the **Stock Powders** twice a day in wet feed for three weeks, then once a day for another three weeks, and then two or three times a week. Bran or chops is the best feed to put the powders in. Sound corn only should be fed.





CATTLE DEPARTMENT

Many diseases of the horse, enumerated above, are common also among cattle, but there are certain diseases and ailments peculiar to the cow and cattle that I will endeavor to describe.

It must be remembered that owing to the large size of the cow's stomach and the quantity of food it contains, and to her slow, phlegmatic temperament, in most cases nearly twice the size dose is required for a cow that is needed for a horse. A cow has four stomachs, with a capacity of about 55 to 60 gallons; a horse's bowels are about 100 feet in length while a cow's are about 150 feet. A horse has no gall bladder while a cow has. One interesting feature about a cow's stomach is the mechanism by which she can raise the food up into her mouth again and remasticate by chewing the cud. By rechewing it she prepares it better for digestion. It is almost impossible for a horse to vomit, owing to the small size of the stomach and to the peculiar structure of the oesophagus (gullet).

COW PHYSICS.

COW PHYSICS.—A good physic is an important part of the treatment of a majority of the diseases of the cow. Epsom Salts is the important ingredient in all cow physics, while aloes and linseed oil are the best for the horse Below are formulas for the best cow physics. Before giving, dissolve in one quart of hot water, and when cool, give as a drench, using a large, long-necked bottle for the purpose.

No. 1.	
Epsom Salts	1-lb.
Powdered Ginger	1-oz.

No. 2.	
Epsom Salts	1-lb.
Common Salt	1-lb.
Powdered Ginger	1-oz.

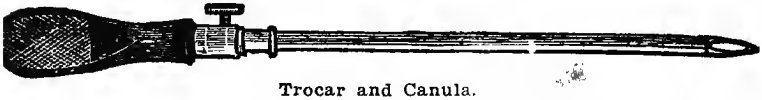
No. 3.		No. 4.	
Epsom Salts	1½-lb.	Epsom Salts	2 lbs.
Common Salt	1-lb.	Calomel	1 dram
Powdered Gamboge	1-oz.	Croton Oil	½ dram
Powdered Ginger	1-oz.	Powdered Ginger	1-oz.

Decrease or increase the dose according to the size of the animal. No. 1 is a mild purgative, while No. 4 is a very strong purgative, given only in severe cases of constipation or indigestion.

BLOATING OR HOVEN.

BLOATING OR HOVEN.—This is characterized by the formation of gas in the paunch or rumen. It is very similar to Wind Colic in the horse.

Treatment.—The treatment of this disease, like colic in the horse, should not be delayed, as it is likely to kill the animal in a short time.



Trocar and Canula.

Give at once one bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** in 1 pint of cold water, as a drench, and repeat the dose in thirty minutes, if necessary. Also give physic No. 2. Or the following drench may be tried:

Aqua Ammonia	1 ounce
Tincture of Ginger	1 ounce
Oil of Peppermint	½ dram
Cold water	1 quart

If not relieved in one hour, repeat the dose.

If the animal is badly distended with gas, relief can be quickly given by tapping the animal with the trocar and canulae. Alwaye tap a cow on the left side. Give injections of warm water into the bowels. Give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** regularly twice a day in soft, damp feed, for several days after a spell of Hoven. Also feed very carefully for some time.

DR. LeGEAR'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

DR. LeGEAR'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT is a valuable remedy for all live stock. It it a great germicide, antiseptic, insecticide and disinfectant. One part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** mixed with from 50 to 100 parts of water makes a solution strong enough for most uses.

MAMMITIS—GARGET.

MAMMITIS—GARGET—Garget, more properly known as Mammitis, consists of inflammation of the mammary glands (bag) and is brought about in various ways. Any one or more of the quarters may be affected, and sometimes the whole bag is involved. Garget generally comes on shortly after calving, but may take place even before calving, or any time when the cow is giving milk.

Treatment.—In mild cases give phsyic No. 1. Bathe the swollen parts of the bag with real warm water and apply **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** thoroughly twice a day. In severe cases give physic No. 2 and also give the following:

Tincture of Aconite	20 drops
Nitrate of Potash	3 drams
Water	1 pint

Mix and give as a drench, and repeat every four hours until three or four doses are given. Bathe three times a day, and apply **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** each time. Give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** twice a day for two weeks. If the bag gets too large and too heavy, support it with a bandage.

BLOODY MILK.

BLOODY MILK.—Cows occasionally give bloody milk, which may be due to some injury to the bag, or to inflammation. It may also be due to some diseased condition of the bag, or to eating irritant plants.

Treatment.—If due to inflammation or injury of the bag, give physic No. 2. Bathe the bag well with warm water twice a day and apply **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** each time. Give **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** twice a day for about two weeks, and the cow will be all right. If due to eating some irritant weeds, change the pasture. Don't use the milk for some time. Blue milk and stringy milk are sometimes seen in cows, and require the same treatment given above.

Harrisburg, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** with fine success with some young colts. It is the best I have ever seen.

DR. W. H. GOLDBERRY.

Oplin, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—You will be glad to hear that my show cattle, which I fed on **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**, are doing well indeed.

GERALD O. CRISWELL.

SORE TEATS.

SORE TEATS.—Sore teats are quite commonly seen on cows that run in brush and briars. They may be caused by barb-wire, by chapping from cold winds, or lying down in filthy places, etc.

Each time after milking apply to all sores and cracks on cow's teats and bag a good application of **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy.** If the sores are troublesome and due to bad blood, give the cow **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** in wet feed for some time.

MILK FEVER.

MILK FEVER.—Milk Fever is a common name used for Garget, Parturient Paralysis, Parturient Apoplexy, etc. Under this head we will consider Simple Paralysis following calving.

Treatment.—Give physic No. 2 and give 4 drams of nitrate of potash and 25 drops of tincture of aconite in 1 pint of water, as a drench, three times a day for a couple of days. Milk her often and

bathe her bag freely, if caked, with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment** two or three times a day. Feed her on bran mashes and green food, and give her two little tin measures of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning for some time.

PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.

PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.—Usually well bred, heavy milkers that are fat are subject to this disease. It comes on from a few hours to several days after calving; the sooner it comes the more severe the disease. It is the most fatal disease to which the cow is subject.

Treatment.—A new method of treatment—the "Pure Air" (oxygen) treatment—is now being extensively used, and is the means of saving a large percentage of cases. The pure air treatment is applied by the use of a specially made oxygen tank, which can be purchased ready for use from any veterinary instrument dealer. Milk the udder out clean and pump it as full of air as it will stand.

LICE.

LICE.—Lice are more or less common on cattle, especially calves and young cattle during the fall and spring, and cause irritation and loss from stunting.

Treatment.—Dip, mop or spray the animals thoroughly with a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant**, mixed with 50 parts of water. Be sure and get every portion of the body saturated. Repeat the application in one week to kill those that hatch from the eggs. Spray or sprinkle this same solution about the stable, stalls or sheds.

This cut shows a very useful, durable and valuable spray pump. It is useful in spraying live stock, poultry, barns, sheds, stalls, poultry houses, fruit trees, vines and shrubbery, and for buggy and window washing. Every farmer, stock-owner or poultry-raiser should have one of these spray pumps. They are made of solid brass and have nozzles and rubber tubes.

MANGE.

MANGE—(Ordinary Variety.)—Treatment.— Many cases can be relieved by dipping all affected animals into a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** mixed with 20 to 40 parts of water. If not convenient to dip, apply this same solution to all parts of the body with a mop, spray or sponge. Repeat the application until the disease is cured.

CHARBON OR ANTHRAX.

CHARBON OR ANTHRAX.—Anthrax is a malignant and contagious disease of the blood. It may be communicated to human beings, and is then known as "Malignant Pustule."

Causes.—The direct cause is the anthrax bacillus, which is a rod-like vegetable organism. The anthrax bacilli may be introduced into the body in different ways. When infection takes places through

the skin, it is usually introduced by the sting of insects, especially flies. Flies carry the poison from the carcasses of animals which have died from the disease. The germs may also be introduced into the system by coming in contact with a wound or abrasion of the skin or mucus membrane. When they attack the digestive organs they are usually taken into the body with the feed or water.

Symptoms.—An animal may be left at night in apparently a state of perfect health and found the next morning dead. This may properly be called the apoplectic form of the disease. In other forms it runs a longer course.

When the infection takes place through the skin, a hard, warm, painful swelling with well-defined margins forms under the skin and spreads rapidly. The infection is usually accompanied by fever, loss of appetite and quickened respiration. The swelling becomes cold and painless in a few days, and either may be absorbed or the disease spreads to the intestinal organs and proves fatal. When the disease gains access through the alimentary canal or the lungs, there is a very high fever and a small, rapid pulse.

Treatment.—When Charbon breaks out in a locality, every animal should be vaccinated with the Anthrax or Charbon Vaccine. This is done by giving two injections with a hypodermic syringe ten or twelve days apart. All sick animals should be separated from the healthy ones, far enough to keep the flies from stinging the healthy ones after biting the diseased. Give the healthy animals well water to drink, and feed them the very best feed you can buy. Do not let them run out. When the swellings appear, they should be thoroughly rubbed with **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister). Repeat in six hours. This will, in many cases, draw out the poison and relieve the animal. Give physic No. 2 and three little tin measures of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** night and morning. **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** can be profitably fed as a preventative of Charbon.

MEDICINES.

MEDICINES.—Every stock-owner, especially farmers who live some distance from town, should keep the more important drugs and medicinal preparations on hand for cases of necessity and immediate use. Time saved is money saved in treating diseases of stock.

Measuring Medicines:—

60 drops make 1 teaspoonful
1 teaspoonful makes 1 dram
4 drams make 1 tablespoonful
2 tablespoonfuls make 1 ounce
16 ounces make 1 pint
2 pints make 1 quart
4 quarts make 1 gallon.

A wine glass will hold about 2 ounces and an ordinary size teacup will hold about 4 or 5 ounces.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Hogs and pigs should have a variety of wholesome feed to eat; warm, comfortable, well-ventilated sleeping quarters for winter, and a cool, shady place in summer. A shallow water hole in the shade greatly adds to a hog's health, comfort and growth during the heat of summer.

Keep your hog pens as clean and sanitary as possible, and use disinfectants, germicides and parasiticides freely about the living

quarters and on the animals themselves. **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** is made from coal tar derivatives of superior quality, and is especially adapted for use on hogs. All hogs and pigs should be dipped, sprayed or mopped with a solution of it every three or four weeks to keep them in a healthy, growing, thriving condition. Also give **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** for worms and other ailments.

DISEASES OF HOGS

KIDNEY WORMS.

KIDNEY WORMS.—This is shown by weakness of the hind parts, inclination to lie down, and inability to rise on the hind feet. The worms may be found in the cavities of the kidney, and their presence around the kidneys may result in paralysis.

Treatment.—Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription should be given at once, in the best of soft feed. Also give your well hogs **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** to ward off the trouble. **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** should be fed to all growing and fattening hogs, as it is an excellent tonic.

LICE.

LICE.—One part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** to 50 parts of warm water will kill the lice. All small pigs can be taken by the ears and dipped head and all into the solution. Let the body remain under the solution 1 or 2 minutes. If diping is not convenient, use a mop or sprayer, with the same strength solution, on every portion of the body. Have a box or tank constructed of wood about 8 inches deep, and set into the ground with the top level with the surface.

Make the size according to the number of hogs you have. Fill it with clean water and mix some of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** with the water, from 1 to 2 quarts to a tank six feet square, nearly full of water. The hogs will enjoy lying in this in warm weather, and it makes a very healthful bath for them. The tank should be cleaned out occasionally and the stock dip solution renewed.

ORDINARY MANGE AND CERTAIN OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant is a good preparation for many cases of Mange and other skin diseases on hogs. All the inside fortions of the pens and sheds, and the rubbing places, should be thoroughly sprinkled or sprayed with 3 ounces of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** mixed with 1 gallon of water. Dip, mop or spray all affected pigs and hogs with a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** mixed with 50 parts of warm, soft water. Repeat the application once every 5 or 6 days until 3 or 4 treatments are given.

COLDS AND COUGHS.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—If hogs are exposed to cold and wet, they are liable to take cold. They have some fever, cough more or less, and the appetite is not good.

Treatment.—Get the affected animals in a dry, warm place, and provide them with a comfortable bed. Feed soft feed into which put **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription.**

CONSTIPATION.

CONSTIPATION.—Sows after parturition and pigs too highly fed, are subject to constipation.

Treatment.—Green feed and **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** fed in slop will usually regulate this trouble in a few days. If it does not, a dose of Epsom Salts may be given.

PARALYSIS.

PARALYSIS.—Paralysis shows very much the same symptoms as Kidney Worms. The appetite usually remains good.

Treatment.—Give each grown hog 1 tablespoonful of cod liver oil, 20 grains of phosphate of lime and 10 drops of tincture of nux vomica at a dose, twice a day, in a little feed for some weeks, if needed. Give half this quantity to shoats 3 or 4 months old. **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** should be fed regularly night and morning, in slop, for several weeks.

Denton, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have been feeding **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** for the past year, and we have got good results. We think it the best condition powder on the market. The Essex Herd of hogs we fed on **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** won $295 out of $416 in premiums offered by the Texas State Fair at Dallas in 1916; and also won the Farm & Ranch Special for the best litter and pure breed of hogs.

ARNOLD & PARKER.

PILES.

PILES.—Piles are very frequently seen in pigs fed largely on dry feed and closely confined. They are due to constipation, which causes straining and forcing out of the rectum walls.

Treatment.—Give one or two tablespoonfuls of Epsom Salts, mixed with scalded bran mash, to which may be added a little flaxseed meal, morning, noon and night, until the bowels move freely. Then give **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** in soft feed, night and morning, for several weeks. Feed only soft, wet feed. Wash piles clean, and apply either a strong alum wash, or a solution made by mixing one-half ounce tannic acid, 1 ounce laudunum and 1 pint water. Apply twice a day. Give the pigs more exercise.

THUMPS.

THUMPS.—Usually found affecting young pigs, due to close confinement and over-feeding. They jerk or heave like a heavey horse.

Treatment.—Give the pigs more exercise, cut off all dry feed and turn on pasture. Give Epsom Salts or castor oil in feed to move out the bowels. Use limewater freely in all feed and water, and give them, twice a day in wet feed, **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription.** 15 drops of laudunum and digitalis may be given every 4 hours until the animal is relieved.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is shown by lameness in one or more legs, and may shift about from leg to joint. The joints sometimes swell and become feverish.

Treatment.—Keep the affected hogs out of all wet and cold. Give them a warm, dry place to sleep. Give 2 or 3 ounces of Epsom Salts in wet feed every night until the bowels move out freely. Give each hog 10 to 20 grains of salol 2 or 3 times a day, and rub the joints with **Dr. LeGear's Liniment.** Also give all diseased and well hogs **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription,** night and morning, in wet feed.

WORMS.

WORMS.—If young pigs are not doing well, are unthrifty, and not as hearty as they should be, it is an indication they have worms, as a majority of ailments among young pigs are due to worms.

Treatment.—Give large doses of **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** in slop or swill.

Cibolo, **Texas.**

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co..

Gentlemen:—**Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** has given us excellent results in curing Kidney Worms in hogs. The hogs in our part of the country were badly affected with Kidney Worms this past year, and **we used Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription very satisfactorily.**

F. J. WERNER.

Kingsbury, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—After several years' experience in breeding and raising hogs, I have become convinced that a majority of the ailments and troubles among pigs under 6 months of age are due to stomach and bowel worms. I used **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** altogether on my pigs, and it brings the worms every time. Your **Worm Remedy** will do all you claim for it.

T. H. PRESSLEY,
Breeder of Prize-Winning Essex Swine.

Holland, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have fed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders and Worm Remedy** to a great profit. I bought a hog eight months old for $3.00, and it was very poor. I fed the hog on **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** about ten days, and it began to improve, get hearty and grow, and is now the largest pig of its age I ever saw.

Yours truly,
E. J. FOX.

Sequin, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** for some time and find it the most effective remedy for removing worms from pigs that I have ever used, and also find **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** a good conditioner.

GEO. P. LILLARD,
Proprietor "The Lillard Stock Farm."

Kingsbury, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I fed **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** altogether to my pigs and hogs and find that it keeps them healthy and makes them grow and put on flesh. I can recommend **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** to all owners and breeders of hogs.

T. H. PRESSLEY.

Carrollton, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have one of your Stock Books, and am using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and it proves to be better than you claim it to be. I would not be without it if I could help.

A. A. MARRELL.

HOG CHOLERA.

HOG CHOLERA.—This is an incurable disease, so claimed by all scientists, but a great deal can be done to prevent it and stamp it out by the use of blood-serum inoculation.

Prevention.—Cleanliness and disinfection will do much to prevent hog cholera. Keep your hogpens, yards and sleeping quarters as clean as possible. If hog cholera is in your locality, give all your hogs and pigs **Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription** in their feed twice a day to make them strong and healthy. A healthy animal naturally resists disease. Dip, mop or spray all your hogs at least once a week in a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** mixed with 50 parts of warm water. Also disinfect all barns, pens, sheds, etc., with the same solution. If cholera really exists on your premises, move all your pigs to new quarters and pastures, and dip and disinfect often.

Utica, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:— I have been giving my hogs **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**, and it has put them in good condition.

M. D. BRAGG.

Ethel, Ark.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** and think it is the best made for hogs.

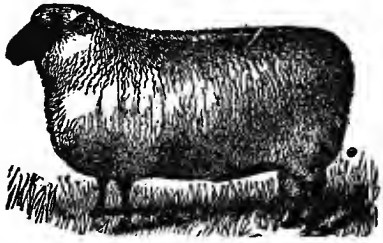
ALEX. R. CONLEY.

SHEEP DEARTMENT

I could go into detail on the care and management of sheep, and the different breeds of sheep, but a work of this kind will not permit space for extensive treatment. Below will be found a brief discussion of the more common diseases affecting sheep in the United States.

FOOT ROT.

FOOT ROT.—This is a contagious disease of the feet of sheep. It is shown by lameness, and at the top of the cleft the hoof becomes red, moist, warm and rough, soon followed by a discharge which becomes offensive. The animal loses its appetite and dies of exhaustion.



Treatment.—Cut away all diseased parts. The sheep should be kept in perfectly dry pens. Many cases can be relieved by standing the sheep in a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 15 parts of warm water, for at least 10 or 15 minutes at a time, once every second day. Separate the healthy from the diseased sheep, and keep all sheep from low pastures or wet places.

TICKS.

TICKS.—The sheep tick is a very annoying and common parasite found on sheep in all portions of the United States and Canada.

Treatment.—All lambs and sheep should be dipped directly after shearing, if possible, in a solution of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** 1 part to 60 parts of water. Repeat the dipping in 10 or 15 days. If dipping cannot be done, hand dress all the sheep and lambs with the same solution.

LICE.

LICE.—These parasites are very common on sheep and cause loss of flesh, growth and wool.

Treatment.—Dip or hand-dress in a solution of 1 gallon of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** to 50 gallons of water, and repeat in 10 days.

SCAB, OR SCABIES.

SCAB, OR SCABIES.—Scab is a contagious disease, caused by a very small parasite of the class "drematodectes." Its presence is shown by restlessness and rubbing against objects, or scratching with hoofs, falling out of wool, etc. The skin will be red and inflamed and contain blisters which break and dry up and form scabs. The whole fleece may drop out.

Treatment.—Quarantine all infected animals, and remove the healthy ones to new, clean quarters. Disinfect all pens, sheds, stables, etc., with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** Dip every infected animal with a solution made of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 70 parts of warm water, and repeat the dipping in 8 or 10 days.

Soper, Okla.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have been using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders** with fine success. I had a horse last fall to take the Distemper; had it all winter, and he got very poor. I tried several remedies and they all failed. So I thought I would try **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders.** I used one box of them and my horse began to get better from the start, and got sound and well. He is a very fine saddle horse, and I feel proud of the cure.

T. W. COOPER.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I keep a bottle of **Dr. LeGear's Colic Remedy** in the house all the time, as I have used it in time of need with fine results on horses and cows, and will never be without it.

Yours very truly,

S. O. BRIGGS.

Duke, Okla.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used and am using **Dr. LeGear's Stock Medicines** and find them just what you say, if not better.

J. A. DUNSON.

Cuero, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I wish to state that I have used **Dr. LeGear's Stock Medicines** for all ailments of Live Stock with splendid results.

J. M. SHANKS.

Sasakaw, Okla.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister), and it has proven to be one of the best medicines that I have ever seen. I have used it in several cases and it went beyond my expectations.

F. O. BYERLY.
Glory, Texas.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen—I had a fine mule with a bad case of Fistula and three applications of **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) cured her sound and well. I can recommend **Dr. LeGear's Spavin Remedy** (Blister) for Fistula.

C. C. STEPHENSON.

Utica, Miss.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—Some time in February this year I wrote you about one of our mules that was so poor, sick and weak. You wrote me to give it some raw linseed oil and **Dr. LeGear's Worm Remedy** and **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders.** We did so and in two months the mule was fat. Looks better than any we have out of twenty-five head. Praise be to **Dr. LeGear's Remedies.** We keep a supply of them on hand at all times.

D. W. L. DAVIS,

McColl, S. C.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

Gentlemen:—I have used **Dr. LeGear's Remedies** on my farm, and the results were very much better than any ever received from the many other brands of stock remedies which I have used. Your **Poultry Remedies** are also superior to any I have ever used. I can gladly and honestly recommend them to anyone.

LESLIE M. McLUCAS.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

I am at the present time, and have been for years, engaged in practical and scientific poultry raising, and am making a success of the business. Poultry, to be kept at a profit, depends on the management. I am raising thoroughbred White Plymouth Rocks, and showed some of them at the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition World's Fair Poultry Show, San Francisco, Cal., 1915, winning fourteen

First Prize Hen and Champion White Rock Female at the Great Panama-Pacific International Exposition World's Fair Poultry Show, San Francisco, Cal., 1915.

ribbons on nineteen entries, more points than the other forty White Plymouth Rock exhibitors combined. I am a graduate Veterinary Surgeon by profession, and this, with my extensive practical experience in scientific poultry raising, is the foundation upon which the merits of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies** stand. I am interested in the health, care and disease of poultry in all sections of the United States, and I would be glad to hear from anyone having trouble or disease among his poultry. I will answer, free of charge, and try and tell you what to do.

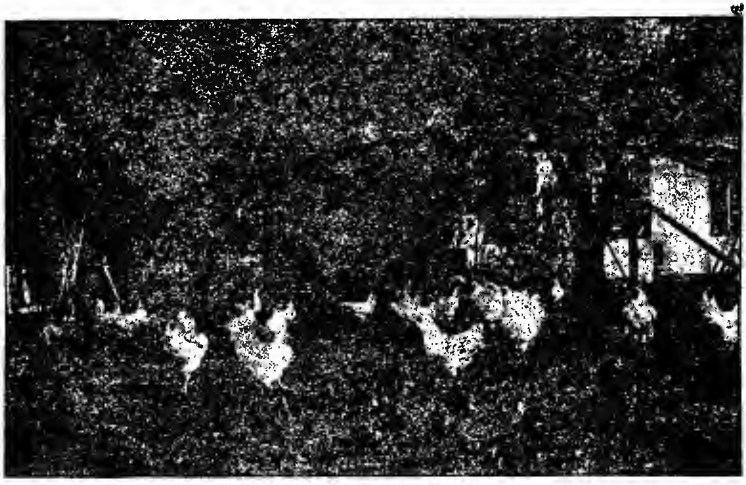
DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY REMEDIES, which I have prescribed in the treatment of various diseases in this book, are my own very best private formulas, and I will guarantee that they will do all that is claimed for them.

POULTRY HOUSES.

POULTRY HOUSES.—I do not believe in expensive poultry houses—the cheaper the better, as long as they are dry and comfortable for the fowls.

There is no doubt that the fresh-air, open-front poultry house is the most practical, healthy, comfortable house for fowls at all seasons and in all climates. For winter use in moderate and cold climates they should be absolutely air-tight on the north, east and west, and have large openings in the south to admit fresh air and sunshine. Poultry houses should be at least 12 feet deep, or better still, 16 feet



One of Dr. LeGear's Open-Front Poultry Houses in the old apple orchard, showing a few of his 5 and 6-months-old White Plymouth Rock Cockerels in the foreground.

deep, and the perches should be on the north side, as far away from the southern opening as possible. There will be no sweating or dampness in open-front houses. In closed-up houses dampness will accumulate on the walls, windows, etc., in cold weather and cause disease, weakened constitution, etc.

Fresh air is essential to good health; therefore, do not close your birds up in tight houses and expect them to be healthy and vigorous.

POULTRY FEEDS AND FEEDING.

POULTRY FEEDS AND FEEDING.—I shall endeavor to give briefly my method of feeding, which gives excellent results, as my birds lay well, do well and are healthy and vigorous. I make it a point to buy only the best of all kinds of feed. I consider cheap feed

dear at any price. Feed as much of a variety as possible, provided your poultry do not enjoy the freedom of large yards and fields. If the poultry has the run of the farm, it gets a great variety of bugs, worms, green feed, seeds, grit, etc., that are not obtainable in small yards or during the winter when housed or confined. Hens that are confined should be given grit, crushed oyster shells, granulated charcoal, green feed, a variety of whole as well as ground grains, and some form of meat or milk. I confine my birds in the winter time, and all of their whole grain is fed in deep straw, which gives them exercise scratching for it. I feed equal parts of oats and corn in the winter for the morning and evening meal. If buckwheat, milo maize, or kaffir corn can be had, it will make a good addition to the oats and corn. I mix some sunflower seed with the whole grain during the moulting season. Oats are an excellent poultry feed and should be fed in some form every day.

I mix my own dry mash and make it about as follows: 20 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds shorts, middlings or ship stuff, 10 pounds cornmeal, 10 pounds ground oats, 6 pounds dry meat scraps, 5 pounds gluten meal. A little salt and charcoal may be added to the above, and a liberal quantity of **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders.** This mash is thoroughly mixed and some of it kept before the birds in hoppers at all times. During the summer such green food as kale, rape, mustard, turnips, lettuce, cabbage, Swiss chard, etc., can be grown in abundance for the birds, while in winter green food can be supplied in the form of sprouted oats, ground alfalfa, cabbage, mangels, turnips, etc. Fresh water should be kept before the fowls at all times in clean vessels.

SPROUTED OATS.

SPROUTED OATS are a very cheap and valuable feed for fowls, especially during the winter, and for fowls that are confined to small runs in the summer time. One gallon of good oats will make, when sprouted, about five gallons of feed, or enough to feed two or three hundred fowls. Some years ago I bought an oat-sprouter, got disgusted with it, and threw it away. I then made frames 20 inches square out of 1x4-inch lumber, and tacked galvanized iron to the bottom of these frames. I punched about 50 holes through each piece of galvanized iron with a ten-penny nail so the surplus water could drain off the oats. I made a cheap frame behind the furnace in my basement that would hold these trays, one directly above the other. The trays slide in and out in a convenient way for handling. I soak about 1½ gallons of oats in cool, not too cold, water, for 12 hours, then dump these soaked oats into one of the trays, level them evenly over the tray, and put it on the bottom slide of the frame. By the time all the trays are filled,—which is seven days,—the first one is ready to feed. The oats are sprinkled freely night and morning with lukewarm water, and stirred up each time they are sprinkled until they show little white roots; then they are not stirred any more. I have a galvanized pan on the floor under the trays to catch all the drip water. I move the trays up each time I fill one, consequently the new tray goes in the bottom each time and the oldest one is always at the top. As soon as a tray is empty it should be washed and scalded to prevent the formation of mould and souring of the oats.

Sprouted oats are usually in the best condition to feed when the sprouts are from one to three inches long. I feed only one tray each day. I cut or tear them into small pieces and feed them to the fowls on a clean place on the ground, on the floor or in troughs.

In warm weather oats can be sprouted best out of doors or in the barn, feed house, etc. After the fowls become accustomed to sprouted oats they can be fed all they will eat of them once a day.

YOUNG CHICKS.

YOUNG CHICKS.—To hatch strong, healthy chicks, you must obtain your eggs from strong, healthy fowls. The best breeds cost no more than the scrub, and will always sell for a higher price. A healthy chick should grow all the time from birth to maturity. Nature provides feed for the young chick for the first hours of its life. About 36 to 48 hours after hatching chicks should be given their first meal. I like to have my chicks drink some water or sour milk and eat a little fine grit before they get their first meal. There is no doubt in my mind but that dry feed is better than wet feed for baby chicks. A variety is quite important, especially after the chick is a week old. Do not feed too much. I have had better success in feeding my baby chicks by the following method than under any other that I have tried. I buy the very best grade of cracked commercial chick grain that I can buy, and feed this to the little fellows from the start five times a day, and put it in fine straw or chaff and make them scratch for it. I also feed pin-head or steel-cut oatmeal each day. This can be either mixed with the cracked grain feed, or given once or twice a day instead of the grain. When the chicks are five days old, they should be given a good grade of wheat bran dry, in pans or hoppers. into which may be mixed just a little fine grit and fine charcoal. This should be kept before them at all times. Fresh buttermilk or fresh sour skimmed milk is excellent for baby chicks, and can be beneficially fed every day in clean vessels. Fresh water should be kept in reach of the chicks at all times. Also some form of green food should be given them every day after they are a few days old.

INCUBATION.

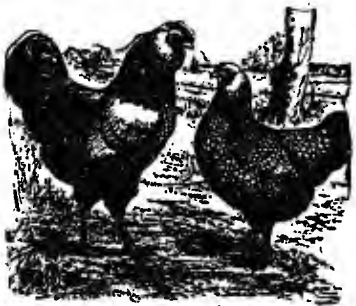
INCUBATION.—I hatch my chicks with both hens and incubators, and find both quite satisfactory. One of the important things to have is healthy breeding stock and strong fertility in the eggs. These greatly assist incubation.

SETTING A HEN.

SETTING A HEN.—Select a quiet, gentle, large hen that is at least one year old. Fix her a comfortable nest in some quiet place to herself, warm in winter and cool in summer. Put the nest on the ground, or put earth in the bottom of the box and cover it with fine straw or leaves. Have the nest quite dark, and put her on her new nest at night, and put one or two nest eggs in it. You may have to shut her on the nest the first day. If she remains for two days, it is then usually safe to put the eggs under her. I put 15 eggs under my large hens; smaller hens should be given less. Keep fresh water, feed and grit where she can get to it every time she comes off.

When I first set my hens I dust them with **Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer,** and dust them again about the tenth and the seventeenth days. This kills all lice on them and prevents the baby chicks from becoming infested as soon as hatched.

I test the eggs on the tenth or twelfth day, and remove all infertile and dead-germ eggs. Try and keep the hen on the nest until the chicks are about two days old, when they can be taken off and watered and fed.



Pair of Silver Wyandottes.

Pair of Single Comb White Leghorns.

INCUBATORS.

INCUBATORS.—Any good standard pattern incubator will do good work if run according to the maker's directions. Half the successes or failures with incubators depends on the operator. You should study carefully the directions that come with the incubator—and then follow them to the letter.

An incubator should be run in a well-ventilated room, where the temperature varies but little during the twenty-four hours. Get the machine well regulated as to temperature before putting in the eggs.

After each hatch I remove, wash and clean all movable parts, such as egg tray, nursery, etc., with a solution made of two tablespoonfuls of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and a pan of warm water. I then spray the whole inside of the machine with a solution made of one tablespoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and one-half pint of warm water. Then put in the egg tray, nursery, etc., shut up the machine and run the lamp until all parts are dry. Thorough disinfection is a great prevention of White Diarrhoea.

For incubation, select eggs of uniform shape and size. Eggs should be kept in a cool place—50 to 60 degrees F.—and turned each day. It is preferable to set them before they are ten days old. Eggs should be tested on about the sixth or seventh day, then again on the fourteenth day after they are put in the machine. You should test your thermometer each season to know that it is correct.

CAPONS.

CAPONS.—A Capon is a male bird that has had his testicles removed. These organs are located just under the backbone, one on each side, on a line with the last two ribs. Cockerels are generally operated on at from two to three months of age, and are at their

best for the table at about ten to twelve months. The capon grows very rapidly and develops into a much larger bird than a rooster. The comb does not grow any more. Capons get along as peacefully as a flock of hens; they make excellent foster mothers in brooding and caring for baby chicks. With a little training they will take a brood of chicks and "mother" them much better than a hen will. They are larger and can cover more chicks than a hen.

To make capons is an excellent and profitable way to get rid of your surplus cockerels; the flesh is very juicy, tender and sweet, and capons usually bring from 10c to 15c per pound more than cocks or cockerels.

BROODY HENS.

BROODY HENS.—I have very little trouble in breaking up my broody hens. My method is as follows: I wait until I have three to six broody hens at one time, and put them all in a coop 3x5 feet in size, and open on one side, covered with poultry netting. I keep straw on the floor and give the hens plenty of fresh water and all the feed they can eat. They constantly fuss and fight among themselves, and seem to forget about being broody. In three or four days they are ready to go back into the pen, and in a few days are laying again. It is a great mistake to starve a broody hen.

PRESERVING EGGS.

PRESERVING EGGS.—If you wish to keep some of your oversupply of eggs for use when eggs are scarce in the fall and winter, you can do so to the best advantage by putting them down in water-glass. This can be obtained at almost any drug store. It is a syrup liquid and should be mixed with nine parts of water which has previously been boiled. The solution should be kept in a clean receptacle, such as a crock or stone jar. Kegs or barrels may be used, provided they are scalded thoroughly and are absolutely free from odors. Fill the jar partially full of the water-glass solution, then put the eggs in as you gather them from day to day. They should remain at least two inches below the surface of the solution. The eggs should be put down the same day they are laid—no dirty-shelled or cracked eggs should be used. If stored in a dark cool place they will keep until the following winter and be a very good article of food.

SWAT THE ROOSTER.

SWAT THE ROOSTER.—As soon as the hatching season is over, remove all your male birds from your hens and either sell them, slaughter them, or put them in comfortable pens by themselves until needed again for breeding.

An infertile egg will keep fresh much longer than a fertile one. Heat causes the germ in the fertile egg to grow, and as soon as growth is started the egg is spoiled. I have taken infertile eggs from my incubators after the tenth day of incubation and still found them comparatively fresh, while fertile eggs will spoil in warm weather almost as quickly as under a setting hen. Eggs should be gathered twice each day, and in hot weather marketed at least twice a week. The nests should be kept in clean, dry places, and should have clean straw in them at all times.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.—The most common causes of disease among poultry are improper feeds and methods of feeding, unsanitary conditions, exposure to dampness and drafts, impure drinking water, etc. Mouldy, musty or damaged feed and impure drinking water will derange the digestive organs, cause disease and often death. Unsanitary surroundings frequently cause diseases of various kinds. Dampness and drafts are common causes of colds, roup, rheumatism, etc. Lice are also a factor in the production of poultry diseases. In the treatment of a good many of the poultry diseases that I have mentioned in this book, you will find I have recommended **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies.** These remedies are my own private formulas which I have originated and found to give the very best satisfaction whenever prescribed. They are carefully compounded from pure drugs, chemicals and materials best suited to cure or prevent the various diseases. They are put up in large packages at small prices, and are much cheaper than any other home remedies or prescriptions.

POULTRY LICE AND MITES.

POULTRY LICE AND MITES.—There are a great many kinds and varieties of parasites that infest poultry. Some remain on the bird's body at all times, others hide in the roosts and houses during the day and at night attack the birds.

Treatment.—All loose material, such as boxes, barrels, perches, boards, etc., etc., should be removed and the floor thoroughly cleaned. Then by the use of a sprayer, mop, sprinkling can, or an old broom, apply a solution made of mixing 3 tablespoonfuls of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** with one-half gallon of warm water, to all the inner walls, partitions and floors of the poultry houses, and more especially to all cracks, crevices and hiding places of vermin. Paint the roosts and nest boxes with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant,** full strength. If the fowls are badly infested, either dip them, head and all, into a solution of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 80 parts of warm water, or dust them thoroughly with **Dr. LeGear's Powdered Lice Killer.** Repeat the treatment in five or six days. See that the **Lice Killer** is thoroughly applied into the feathers and on every portion of the body.

Fix dust baths in boxes, and mix some of **Dr. LeGear's Powdered Lice Killer** with the dust.

HEAD LICE.

HEAD LICE.—Thousands of chicks are killed each year by head lice. Slightly dampening the down on the chick's head exposes the lice to view. Chicks that are infested with head lice will get dumpish, stand around asleep with their wings drooped, grow light in weight and die.

Setting hens should be well dusted with **Dr. LeGear's Powdered Lice Killer** when first set, and then dusted well again about three days before hatching, to kill all the lice on the hen and save the chicks from being infected. Chicks should be examined often.

Treatment.—When Head Lice are found on baby chicks, get some of **Dr. LeGear's Head Lice Remedy** and apply it to the chick's head and under the throat. If the chicks are right young, use the **Head Lice Remedy** sparingly. On older chicks you can use it more freely. If Body Lice are found running on the chick's body, apply a small quantity of **Dr. LeGear's Head Lice Remedy** under the wings, etc. Keep your brooders and coops as clean as possible, and well disinfected.

GAPES.

GAPES is a parasitic disease of poultry, caused by the presence in the windpipe of a worm called the syngamus trachealis. It is one of the most common diseases of young chickens and young turkeys.

Symptoms.—The sick chicks are seen to be somewhat dull in appearance, extend the head frequently, and gape.

Treatment.—Separate the sick from the well birds and burn all those that die. Thoroughly clean up and disinfect the poultry houses and premises, where the sick birds have been, with **Dr. LeGear's Liquid Lice Killer.** Give all your poultry **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** in damp feed twice a day, as it will make them strong and healthy and able to ward off disease. Mix 5 drops of turpentine with ½ teaspoonful of castor oil and give to each affected chick, and repeat in 12 hours.

SORE HEAD.

SORE HEAD—(Chicken Pox).—This is a contagious disease, resulting in the formation about the head of sores and watery-like growths.

Symptoms.—The round or oblong yellow nodules vary greatly in size and are found about the beak, the nostrils and eyelids and other parts of the head. They form rough, yellow masses upon the comb and wattles.

Treatment.—Isolate the sick birds and thoroughly clean and disinfect all the premises, roosts and poultry houses with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** To purify the blood, give all the birds, sick and well, **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** in wet feed twice a day. Also give young birds Epsom Salts freely in wet feed or drinking water. Wash the sores with a solution of 1 teaspoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** to the teacupful of water, and apply **Dr. LeGear's Sore Head Remedy** twice a day.

LIMBERNECK.

LIMBERNECK.—In Limberneck the bird loses control of its head and neck and stands or squats with its neck either limp or arched, the top of the head resting on the ground between the feet. It is due to eating spoiled or decayed meat, or poisonous worms or maggots, which causes the formation of a poison in the system.

Treatment.—Shut the poultry in a pen, and search your poultry houses and fields for a dead animal or fowl, and have it burned. Give the sick and well birds **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** twice a day in soft cooked food of the best quality only. The sick birds may be given a small dose of turpentine (5 to 10 drops to chicks and 1 teaspoonful to grown fowls), mixed with an equal amount of sweet oil. Keep birds warm and dry.

BUMBLE FOOT.

BUMBLE FOOT.—This is an inflamed condition of the bottom of the foot, caused by a bruise or a splinter, piece of glass, or the like. There may be a carbuncle or abscess.

Treatment.—If the swelling is hard and painful, bathe it twice a day for a few days with tincture of iodine. If an abscess has formed, open it and let the pus escape and syringe out the cavity with warm water into which is mixed some of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant**, 1 tablespoonful to 1 pint of water. Repeat the treatment every day or two until relieved. Keep the bird in a clean place with plenty of clean straw bedding, or bandage the foot.

LEG WEAKNESS

LEG WEAKNESS.—Leg Weakness is a chick trouble, due largely to unwise feeding or to over-crowding. Chicks early hatched are also subject to it.

Symptoms.—The legs become weak and unsteady, and the chick is unable to walk, and is found sitting down eating, etc.

Treatment.—Chicks should be made to scratch in deep chaff or cut clover or straw for their grain; a good quality of commercial chick grain should constitute the bulk of their diet. They should also have plenty of dry wheat bran to eat, and baby chick charcoal and grit before them at all times. Milk or some fresh meat every few days is an excellent diet for chicks. Plenty of green feed is essential. Older chicks that are affected should be given more meat to eat and less corn or feed that contains corn or cornmeal.

ROUP.

ROUP.—Two kinds of catarrh affect poultry—the simple form, or common cold, and the contagious form, known as Roup.

Contagious Catarrh or Roup is an infectious disease of great severity. Its symptoms are a sudden and severe cold with increased temperature of the head, generally diarrhoea and extreme debility. Death may ensue within a few days. The thick discharge from the nostrils may obstruct the nasal passages. The inflammation may extend to the eye, and the resulting secretion accumulates, obstructing the vision and occasionally forcing the eye-ball from its socket.

Roup spreads rapidly throughout a flock, affecting a large percentage of the birds. It may be spread by various agencise.

Treatment.—Put all sick birds to themselves, in clean, dry, open-front houses if possible, free from drafts. Fresh air is absolutely necessary. Thoroughly clean up all infected houses, nests, runs and quarters, and disinfect often and freely with **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** The entire flock should be given Epsom Salts in the proportion of ½ teaspoonful to each grown bird. Mix with moist table scraps, or other moist food they relish.

Mix just enough permanganate of potash in the drinking water to turn it a light claret color. Give this only in earthen vessels, and give no other water to drink. Mix 1 teaspoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Roup Remedy** in soft feed once a day, for 20 birds. If they do not eat or drink, give each sick bird, night and morning, a pill the size of a pea, made by mixing the **Roup Remedy** with just enough water to make a stiff dough.

Once a day plunge their heads into a solution made of 1 teaspoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 1 quart of warm water. Wash the eyes and nostrils clean with this solution. Squeeze gently on nostrils with thumb and forefinger and work the discharge out. You can also inject into each nostril with an ordinary tin oil can, every second day after washing, a few drops of a solution of equal parts of coal oil and sweat oil.

When sores and cankers appear in the mouth, remove the white membranes and scabs and with a swab apply a little of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** solution.

If the eyes are sore, wash them clean with the solution you dip their heads in, and apply vaseline.

Give all of your flock **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** every day in wet feed.

DIARRHOEA.

DIARRHOEA.—Simple diarrhoea is an irritation of the digestive organs, causing a whitish, yellowish or even greenish loose discharge. The more common causes are dampness, over-crowding, eating sour, dirty food, too much mashes, drinking filthy, stagnant water, etc., etc.

Treatment.—Remove the cause, which in most cases is all that is necessary. Correct the diet and provide fresh drinking water. A little powdered charcoal, mixed with the soft food is a good remedy in many cases. **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** should be fed in wet feed twice a day.

CHOLERA.

CHOLERA.—True Chicken Cholera is a rare disease. Very few persons have seen it. It is a rapidly fatal, contagious disease, affecting all kinds of poultry.

As so little is known of the genuine Chicken Cholera, I will confine my remarks to the ordinary bowel troubles of poultry known by common usage as Cholera.

Causes.—Improper feeding, unsanitary surroundings, exposure to drafts and bad weather, over-crowding, feeding sour and sloppy mashes or damaged, inferior feed of any kind.

Symptoms.—Diarrhoea is usually present. That portion of the excrement which in healthy fowls is white, becomes yellow or even green. The sick bird shows great thirst, lack of life and spirits, and mopes around with ruffled feathers, half asleep, etc. The comb becomes pale or very dark, and the fowl has a poor appetite. Fowls affected usually die within thirty-six hours.

Treatment.—Isolate the sick fowls in comfortable quarters, and feed only the very best quality of feed and water. Thoroughly clean up and disinfect your chicken houses, sheds, runs, etc., with a strong solution of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** See that your poultry houses are absolutely dry, well lighted, free from lice and drafts. Give the sick fowls **Dr. LeGear's Cholera Remedy** in soft cooked food twice each day. Give all your fowls **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** once each day, in wet feed, to prevent the disease.

All fowls that die should be burned. Sprinkle slacked lime or sifted coal ashes on the dropping boards every day after cleaning them. The dropping boards should be cleaned every morning and the droppings burned.

PIP.

PIP.—This is a condition of the tongue of fowls caused by some ailment, as a cold, which makes the bird breathe through the mouth. A thick, coated condition of the tongue results, and causes the fowl to make a peculiar noise resembling a squeaking cough, hence the name "Pip."

Treatment.—With some sharp, clean, convenient instrument, remove the thick coating from the tongue and apply glycerine two or three times each day. Twice each day, for several days, give the affected fowl soft, warm feed, in which is mixed some of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder.**

CANKER.

CANKER.—Canker is an ulcerative condition, consisting of a white or yellowish leathery substance, which forms in the mouth, throat, etc.

Treatment.—Remove the leathery substances with an instrument or toothpick, and touch the spots with Peroxide of Hydrogen or a little of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** once a day until relieved. Isolate the affected fowl, and feed soft, warm food for a few days, into which is mixed large doses of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder.**

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.—White Diarrhoea causes the loss of more baby chicks than all of the other diseases combined. The germs of the disease have been located in the egg passages of laying hens, also in the whites of eggs and on egg shells. It is accompaneid by a white, pasty discharge, which pastes up the down, forms in hard, dry masses, and closes up the vent.

On farms and yards where this disease exists, every effort should be made to prevent it, as no reliable remedy has as yet been discovered. All eggs used for hatching should be washed in a solution of 1 tablespoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** with one-half gallon of luke-warm water just before being put into the incubator or under hens. Follow all the instructions under "Incubators." All brooders, boxes, coops, runs, etc., should be disinfected often with a strong solution of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.** Do not feed the baby chicks until about three days old, and then do not feed any wet feed. Feed them only the very best of feeds and give them all the buttermilk they will drink. Keep the drinking founts clean, and give fresh water frequently.

Baby chick-size charcoal should be given each day, as well as chick grit. After the chicks are five days old, it is beneficial to keep dry wheat bran before them, in pans, at all times.

If the disease continues to break out in each brood, get rid of the hens that are laying the eggs you hatch.

SORE EYES.

SORE EYES.—Sore eyes are seen quite frequently as the result of injuries, dust, chaff, etc., and in connection with such diseases as Roup, Sore Head, Canker, etc.

Treatment.—Remove the cause, if possible, and bathe the eyes with warm water, into which is mixed one teaspoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** to the quart of warm water. If the fowl has Roup, do as told in section under "Roup."

CROP BOUND.

CROP BOUND.—Fowls confined during the winter will eat more or less of their scratching litter which packs together in a ball or wad that remains in the crop. Inflammation in the crop, produced by bad feed, or irritating substances being swallowed, causes an enlarged, sour, flabby crop, and requires the same treatment as "Crop Bound."

Symptoms.—The first symptom is usually an enlarged crop and a peculiar wrenching of the neck.

Treatment.—The crop may be found to be full and hard, or it may be full and soft. If it is soft, turn the bird's head down and gently press on the crop until a quantity of sour liquid runs from the mouth. If the crop is hard, put the bird in a small coop to itself where it can get nothing to eat, but keep fresh water before it. Give from ½ to ¾ of a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts, and if that doesn't materially reduce the contents of the crop in 24 hours, it will be necessary to resort to other methods of treatment. My method of treatment is as follows: Procure a piece of small rubber hose about two feet long, the size that is used in an ordinary family fountain syringe. Insert the point of a small funnel into one end of the tube and grease the other end of the tube with vaseline, and insert it gently down into the crop, through the mouth. Then raise the funnel above the bird's head and pour two or three teacupfuls of luke-warm water into the funnel. When the water runs out of the bird's mouth, lower the bird's head and pull out the rubber tube. Gently squeeze on the crop and work all of the water out and as much of the contents as you can. Repeat the operation three or four times, if necessary, to remove the sour contents.

The after-treatment consists in feeding lightly on easily digested food for a few days and giving freely of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** every day for a few weeks.

VENT-GLEET.

VENT-GLEET.—This is inflammation of the lower bowels and may be spread by the male to other females in the flock. The discharge at first may be watery, but it later turns to pus and has a very offensive odor.

Treatment.—Carefully examine the male bird and all the hens in the flock, and isolate all afflicted birds. Wash the affected parts once a day with a solution of 1 teaspoonful of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 1 quart of water. Each time after washing, apply to the affected parts some of **Dr. LeGear's Sore Head Remedy,** or **Dr. LeGear's Gall Remedy.** Give the affected fowl one teaspoonful of linseed oil. Give large doses of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** twice each day for some time. Feed plenty of green feed and soft feed, such as table scraps, etc., until well.

EGG-EATING.

EGG-EATING.—Egg-eating is usually the result of over-crowding, lack of exercise, or the use of low nests that are open to the light. The most satisfactory remedy is the use of dark nests that are elevated at least two feet above the floor. Leave a few china eggs lying about the floor, and feed plenty of crushed oyster shells. Also feed your poultry **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder.**

WHITEWASH.

WHITEWASH.—Whitewash applied to the inner surface of poultry houses serves as a disinfectant and deodorizer and makes the walls white, neat and clean. Apply it twice each year, and put it on hot. Two or three ounces of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** mixed with each gallon of whitewash will kill mites and certain insects where it is applied. By the use of a spray pump the solution can be forced into all cracks and crevices and hiding places of mites and many of the insects and vermin that infest poultry houses.

MOLTING.

MOLTING.—Molting is the annual shedding of feathers by poultry, and it is a natural condition. It usually takes place in August and September, but may take place earlier or considerably later.

During the Molt, fowls should have special care, attention, feed and treatment, as this is the most trying time of the year for them. They should be kept in out of all bad weather, hot sunshine, etc., and fed all the green feed and sound grain they will eat. Some sunflower seed should be mixed with their feed each day, and a little linseed meal added to the dry or wet mash. Milk or some form of meat should be fed quite liberally. **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** fed at this time is of considerable benefit to the fowls. See that they are free from lice by using **Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer.**

DR. LeGEAR'S SPRAYER.

DR. LeGEAR'S SPRAYER.—A very convenient hand-sprayer for applying **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and **Dr. LeGear's Liquid Lice Killer** in your coops, brooders and poultry houses.

DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY REMEDIES.—**Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies** are a valuable and complete line of remedies for diseases and ailments of poultry. They are all the private formulas of Dr. L. D. LeGear, who is a Veterinary Surgeon, having graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1892, and who is also an experienced, practical poultryman, having personally bred and raised for several years **Dr. LeGear's Prize-Winning Strain of Thoroughbred White Plymouth Rocks.** Dr. LeGear practiced the veterinary profession for twenty years, and is now personally conducting his poultry farm and has an excellent opportunity of experimenting with the various ailments and troubles of poultry, and the remedies necessary for their prevention and cure.

Dr. LeGear's Remedies were all tested for years before they were liable and they will do as recommended if relief is possible. Read offered for sale to the public. You can depend on them as being re-

and follow the directions carefully. They are manufactured only by **Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.**, Broadway and Howard St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. Over fifty traveling salesmen are on the road selling **Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies** to first-class dealers all over the United States. Ask your dealer for them and give them a trial.

DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY POWDER.

DR. LeGEAR'S POULTRY POWDER.—Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder is a great poultry remedy, poultry tonic and poultry regulator. It is compounded from the very best drugs, remedies and materials known to science, and has stood the test of twenty years. All fowls are benefited by putting some of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** in their feed every week; and during the molting season, and in the winter, they should have it every day.

DR. LeGEAR'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

DR. LeGEAR'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT.—No poultry yard can be successfully operated without a preparation of this kind. It will kill many germs of disease, lice and vermin in the poultry house. If used properly, it will keep your houses sweet and clean and healthful for your fowls. All poultry houses should be swept out once every ten days or two weeks, and a solution made of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 50 parts of water sprayed or sprinkled about everywhere. All incubators should be washed out and sprayed each time before they are set, with this same strength solution. Also brooders, hovers, runs, etc., should have a frequent application of this solution.

Fowls that have lice on them can be dipped and thoroughly soaked in a solution made of 1 part of **Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant** and 80 parts of water. It is a great Insecticide, Germicide, Disinfectant and Deodorant. Give it a trial and you will be pleased with it.

DR. LeGEAR'S POWDERED LICE KILLER.

DR. LeGEAR'S POWDERED LICE KILLER.—Dr. LeGear's Powdered Lice Killer is an excellent remedy for killing lice, mites, fleas and vermin on poultry and livestock. It is a fine powder, put up in sifter-top cans, and is very easily applied. Dust it well into the feathers, especially in the fluff and around the vent, under the wings, etc., and repeat in six days. Setting hens should be dusted before they are set and again about four days before they hatch. Mix some of **the Lice Powder** into the dust-box so the hens can dust in it. Sprinkle some of it in your nest boxes, under the straw, each time you change the straw.

DR. LeGEAR'S ROUP REMEDY.

DR. LeGEAR'S ROUP REMEDY.—Made especially for Roup, Colds, etc., and is a very valuable remedy for these troubles. Fowls that sleep in close, damp or drafty houses are likely to take Roup in the fall and winter months. If the disease breaks out, isolate the sick birds and start treatment at once, as per instructions under "Roup."

STOCK AND POULTRY REMEDIES

(One for every Curable Ailment)

MANUFACTURED BY

DR. L. D. LEGEAR MEDICINE CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dr. LeGEAR'S STOCK POWDERS. An excellent Tonic and Appetizer and Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Pinkeye, Distemper, Kidney Trouble, Loss of Flesh, Hide Bound, etc., of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Dr. LeGEAR'S COLIC REMEDY. An excellent medicine for the cure of all forms of Colic, Bots, Kidney Trouble, Internal Pain, etc., in Live Stock.

Dr. LeGEAR'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING POWDER. An antiseptic dry dressing. Heals all sores and wounds on stock and keeps off flies. In sifting top cans

Dr. LeGEAR'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. A great household Remedy for Man or Beast. Heals Cuts, Sores, Wounds and Burns. 25c and

Dr. LeGEAR'S SPAVIN REMEDY (Blister). An excellent Blister for Spavin, Ring Bones, Side Bones, Curbs, Splints, Big Joints, Wind Puffs, Tumors, Enlargements, Fistula, Poll Evil, Charbon Swellings, etc.

Dr. LeGEAR'S GALL REMEDY. A great Healing Salve for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs and Sores on Stock.

Dr. LeGEAR'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT kills many Insects and cures many Skin Diseases on Live Stock and Poultry. Is a great Disinfectant, Antiseptic and Deodorizer for Home and Stable uses.

Dr. LeGEAR'S WORM REMEDY for Stomach and Bowel Worms of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Dr. LeGEAR'S HEAVE AND COUGH REMEDY cures Coughs, Colds, Distemper and recent cases of Heaves.

Dr. LeGEAR'S HOG PRESCRIPTION for Worms, Ailments and Diseases of Hogs.

Dr. LeGEAR'S EYE WATER for diseases and injuries of the eyes of Live Stock.

Dr. LeGEAR'S HOOF OIL for hard and diseased Hoofs.

Dr. LeGEAR'S POULTRY POWDER cures Diseases of Poultry, makes Hens Lay and Keeps Poultry Healthy.

Dr. LeGEAR'S POWDERED LICE KILLER kills Lice on Poultry and Live Stock.

Dr. LeGEAR'S ROUP REMEDY for Roup and Colds in Poultry.

Dr. LeGEAR'S CHOLERA REMEDY for Bowel Troubles in Poultry.

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